For Independence and Fraternity

Nippon Times

For Common Prosperity And Well-Being

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CABINET VOTES DECISIVE STEPS TO MEET TIMES

Epochal Measures Announced By Board of Information to Bolster War Power

TO TIGHTEN AIR DEFENSE

Thorough Enforcement of Simple Living, Utilization of Idle Lands Are Decided

Epochal measures designed to fit the domestic wartime structure to the current decisive phase of the war were determined by the Government at Friday's regular Cabinet meeting, it was announced by the Board of Information on the same afternoon.

The measures are (1) thoroughgoing mobilization of students for work, (2) renovation of the people's labor service system, (3) tightening of air defense, (4) thorough enforcement of simple living and improvement and adjustment of the system of food supply, (5) thorough utilization of idle lands, (6) increase in the number of articles banned from manufacture and enforcement of the regulation of quality, (7) suspension of expensive amusement, (8) replenishment of traffic capacity for vital needs, (9) renovation and strengthening of maritime traffic, (10) suspension of peacetime business and enterprises and those under contemplation on a permanent basis, (11) delegation of central administrative business to local administrative organs, (12) prompt execution of judiciary business, (13) positive utilization of existing resources, (14) thorough enforcement of punishment and reward and strengthening of administrative inspection, and (15) reduction in the number of holidays for the Government offices.

The Board of Information's announcement follows:

Decisive War Emergency Draft Measures

Besides engendering a thorough preparedness on the part of the nation in the spirit of the people themselves being at once fighters, so that the whole nation may endeavor and persevere and concentrate all its available resources upon the one point of directly increasing its fighting strength, thus effecting prompt and thorough enforcement of various emergency policies, the following emergency measures shall be taken:

I. Thorough Mobilization of Students.

(1) As a matter of principle all students in educational institutions of the secondary school grade and higher shall be placed under such a system that they may be summoned to work at emergency duties for a space of one year hereafter and active mobilization shall be effected at any time at need.

(2) Students taking science courses shall be allocated to factories connected with the Army or Navy, hospitals and the like to be engaged in work.

(3) School buildings shall be converted, at need, into munition factories, emergency military storehouses, hospitals or dwelling houses to take shelter in.

II. Renovation in National Occupational System.

(1) Prompt renovation and strengthening measures shall be adopted in the employment system for occupational changes, rational distribution and labor management, especially for drafted students or women. The way shall be opened for compulsive participation of women in labor service except in the case of housewives responsible for the maintenance of the home and every means shall be taken to assure adequate guidance, mediation and protection to be exercised by the Government authorities.

In connection with the foregoing, the mobilization structure shall be adjusted and close coordination established with military mobilization.

III. Strengthening of Air Defense System.

(1) As many and much air defense facilities as possible shall be provided for important factories, the air defense organizations of factories perfected and other measures taken to strengthen the air defense system of factories.

(2) Preparatory training shall be instituted in regard to minimization

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Foe's Chian Air Base In Kiangsi Smashed By Nippon Warplanes

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 25.—Carrying out an annihilative campaign against the American air force in China, our Air Units with a large formation of combined fighters and bombers, raided Chian, the enemy's front line base in the central part of Kiangsi Province, at 4 p.m. yesterday. Since no enemy planes came challenging, our units successfully blasted the greater part of the runway of the Chian airfield, making its further use impossible. All the planes returned safely.

AMERICA CONCERNED OVER JEW-ARAB TIFF

Judaic Bodies, Newspapers Advocate Abrogation of White Paper of 1939

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 24.—Following the recent action of the United States Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Organization in ordering outpost American authorities to extend relief to Jewish refugees in Europe, considerable public interest has been aroused in the United States in the Jewish-Arabian controversy.

The National Labor Committee and the Jewish Association in America, as well as such American newspapers as the Chicago Daily News and the World Telegram are advocating the abrogation of the White Paper issued in 1939.

The Jewish press at Palestine is also engaged in anti-Arabian propaganda.

In the meantime, Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, which are keenly interested in the question, have submitted reports to the British Government on the progress of the issue with reference made to the Jewish immigration prohibition controversy.

The Arabs in Palestine are, at present, watching the situation with an attitude of forebearance.

Egyptian Premier Mustapha En-Nahas Pasha has intimated his readiness to negotiate with the Jews over a revision of the White Paper.

Significantly enough, the British Government has announced that the tenure of Harold McMichael, High Commissioner at Palestine, will be extended by six months from March 24.

The Soviet Union, interested in the attitude of the Jewish laborers at Palestine, has decided to dispatch a medical mission there.

BALLANTINE GETS NEW POST

Made Head of Far Eastern Affairs; Hornbeck Hull's Aide

Special

LISBON, February 24.—A Washington dispatch said that acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius announced today that Stanley Hornbeck, head of the Far Eastern department of the State Department, will become a special assistant to Cordell Hull. Hornbeck was one of Hull's closest advisers during the ill-fated Japanese-American negotiation at Washington and one of those responsible for the strong challenging American attitude toward Japan.

Stettinius said that Joseph W. Ballantine, an authority on Far Eastern affairs, will be made acting director of the office of Far Eastern affairs.

Engineers Pass P.I. Exams

Special

MANILA, February 24.—The names of 21 candidates, who passed the civil engineer examination, which was given last month were announced by the Malacanan Palace this morning. The new engineers will augment the ranks of civil engineers, who are actively helping in the reconstruction of the New Philippines.

Sekimori to Hsuchow

Domei

HSUCHOW, February 25.—Saburo Sekimori, Secretary of the General Affairs Department of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in Shanghai, has been appointed Consul-General in Hsuchow under date of February 23. Mr. Sekimori is expected to arrive at his new post early in March.

NIPPON TROOPS FIRMLY GUARD BASE IN ICHANG

Our Men Daily Strengthening Position Though Isolated From Outside World

SMASHING FOE MANEUVERS

Fighting Spirit of Our Forces Very High in Spite of Untold Hardships

By Arrangement with the Asahi

ICHANG, HUPEH PROVINCE, February 24.—Efficiently beating back all enemy skirmishes, the Japanese Forces entrenched in Ichang, Hupeh Province, are daily strengthening their position. Completely isolated from the outside world by rugged mountains and with no form of recreation whatever, the Japanese troops are finding their greatest enjoyment in frustrating enemy maneuvers.

While the Japanese Forces were subjecting Changteh, Chungking's stronghold, to merciless bombings and violent battles were being waged in the Pacific, the Japanese Units in Ichang have been quietly but firmly guarding their position fully determined to check any enemy action from the rear. Surrounded by high peaks, the Japanese position is enveloped in clouds all the year round with nothing but endless ravines meeting the eye.

Taking advantage of the inclement weather, the enemy is daily fortifying his position by constructing pill-boxes and communication trenches. Due to the unusually fine day on February 18 the enemy position which is only 300 meters away, was clearly visible through a telescope. Trenches could be seen in the side of the mountains where many coolies were working under the supervision of an officer. Presently another officer emerged from a hut and climbed down the hill toward the Japanese position and disappeared in the undergrowth.

Suddenly, with a flash of fire and a whizzing sound, a bullet skimmed past the few soldiers who were gazing at the enemy line. The bullet was followed by rapid machine-gun fire.

Many dogs are employed by the Japanese Forces and these immediately give warning of any enemy approach.

Reduce Foe's Pill-Boxes

Being built on top of the mountain, there is no water available and the soldiers must trudge down to the bottom to cook and to bathe. On this particular evening, when those detailed for cooking duties were going down the mountain, the enemy began firing his trench mortars. The Japanese immediately took up the challenge and in no time reduced the enemy's pill-boxes which had been built that very afternoon.

The mountain range across the Yangtze River is occupied by the Japanese Forces. On November 18 last year, the enemy which launched a large-scale attack on Yingshoushan some three miles northwest of the Japanese position was inflicted severe blows. On that occasion the enemy left more than 60 bodies behind which were devoured by wild animals.

The plateau facing Ichang is the highest point in the Japanese position. Being steep and rugged it forms a natural fortress. It only stands to reason that the enemy should attempt to capture this eminently favorable position.

On February 19, eight enemy soldiers who had dared to approach the plateau under cover of darkness were discovered and instantly shot to death.

Accuracy Amazes Enemy

In order to save bullets, the Japanese troops are making sure hits each time they fire. The enemy is reported to be amazed at the accuracy of Japanese shooting. One evening when the enemy sentinels were changing over, six of them were visible standing by the side of the pill boxes. A Japanese gun immediately roared into action. Clouds of smoke could be seen in the vicinity of the pill-box. A telephone report from an advanced position said that three of the enemy soldiers were wounded and that the enemy pill-box was reduced to ruins.

The main object of the Japanese troops is to strengthen their positions and having no recreational facilities, the troops' only form of

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 8)

Lieut. Marquis Otowa Promoted Posthumously, Navy Announces

Hero Met Gallant Death on February 6 in Furious Battle of Kuezyerin Island; Raised to Rank Of Lieutenant-Commander

Lieutenant Marquis Masahiko Otowa died gloriously in action in a furious battle fought on Kuezyerin Island on February 6, the Navy Ministry announced at 4 p.m. on Friday.

The communique also revealed that Lieutenant Otowa had been posthumously promoted to Lieutenant-Commander under the date of February 6.

The communique follows:

"1. Lieutenant Marquis Masahiko Otowa met a gallant death in action in a fierce battle on Kuezyerin Island on February 6.

"2. The following promotion has been made under the date of February 6:

"Lieutenant Marquis Masahiko Otowa is promoted to Lieutenant-Commander."

Lieutenant-Commander Marquis Masahiko Otowa who met a heroic end on the front line in the Southern theater of war has been posthumously awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite, according to an announcement issued by the Bureau of Decorations at 4 p.m. Friday. The announcement follows:

"Lieutenant Commander Marquis Masahiko Otowa, holder of the First Class Order of Merit and the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite, has been awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and a set of wooden cups."

The heroic end of Lieutenant-Commander Marquis Masahiko Otowa has set an impressive example to the whole Navy, which has renewed its determination to fight on until the United States and Britain are crushed, said an Adjutant to the Navy Ministry on Friday.

"Marquis Otowa was attached as staff officer to the Japanese Unit in the Marshall Group area," the Navy Ministry's Adjutant began. "Intercepting a powerful enemy task force that came attacking on January 30, the Marquis fought valiantly. On February 6, he made a final charge into the enemy at the head of his men and met a heroic end.

"Prior to the outbreak of the war, the Marquis was the Assistant Chief Gunner and concurrently a squad leader on board the warship, Mutsu. In June, 1943, he majored in gunnery as a student in the post-graduate course of the Navy Gunnery School. Upon graduation with a fine showing, he expressed a desire to serve on the front line. Accordingly, he was appointed a staff officer of the Japanese Units on Wake Island and in the Marshall Group in November and December, respectively, 1943.

"Marquis Otowa, be it said in awe, was the second son of His Imperial Highness General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka. He was endowed with high intelligence. He was a classmate of Count Fushimi who had previously died of a war wound.

Given High Decoration

"The Marquis always volunteered for front line service. In August, 1938, he as the commander of a gun Unit of the Special Naval Land-

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ROOSEVELT FLAYED BY NEW YORK PAPER

Other Papers Also Comment Concerning Barkley's Revolt Over Tax Bill Veto

Special

LISBON, February 24.—The New York Herald Tribune today sharply attacked President Franklin Roosevelt in connection with the revolt openly manifested against him by Senator Alben Barkley, Democratic majority leader in the Senate, over Roosevelt's veto of the new tax bill, it is reported from New York.

Describing the almost unanimous acclaim with which the Senate received Barkley's stinging public rebuke to Roosevelt as dispelling any doubt of the clearcut evidence of the spirit of open revolt within "the legislature of the United States against the executive," the paper said, "Two theories have been advanced to explain this growing rift between the President and Congress. . . . a rift which yesterday reached crisis proportions. One is that the President, like Woodrow Wilson in 1918, has become so immersed in world affairs that he has lost touch with public opinion at home and contact with those party leaders on whom he would normally lean for information.

The paper continued, "The other is that he has embarked upon a deliberate campaign to discredit the legislative branch as a part of his fourth term campaign. Whatever explanation one accepts, the situation is one which gives cause for gravest concern to the whole country regardless of party lines." The New York Herald Tribune concluded, "Persons who agree fully with the President's foreign policies must ask themselves whether in the light of the present disunity which he has so needlessly provoked his value as a party and national leader during the critical months immediately ahead may not have been seriously impaired."

Possibilities of Revolt

Meanwhile, the Philadelphia Inquirer said that it was too early to draw conclusions concerning the "tremendous possibilities" which Barkley's revolt against the White House might suggest but that involved in it were "questions of highest importance to the country regarding the President's conjectured fourth term candidacy, House and Senate elections next fall, and the growing schism in the ranks of the Democratic Party." The paper added, "Senator Barkley has declared his independence. It would be

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STRONG RESISTANCE ADMITTED BY ENEMY

Furious Opposition Encountered On Kuezyerin and Ruot, Announcement Said

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—Against some 30,000 Americans the Japanese defenders of Kuezyerin and Ruot, only 4,500 strong, had offered a most stiff resistance in spite of the terrific bombardment and aerial bombing, it was admitted in reports from American sources.

The Nimitz Headquarters on February 1 announced that around the isands of Kuezyerin and Ruot fierce resistance was being offered the landing Americans. President Roosevelt the same afternoon stated in a press conference that the landed force was encountering furious resistance from the Japanese garrison force.

The following day the Nimitz Headquarters announced that the resistance offered by the Japanese air force was extremely violent. The broadcast of the United States Office of War Information addressed to the American army forces abroad said that the Americans on Kuezyerin Island met with a particularly stiff resistance.

On February 3 the Nimitz Headquarters announced that the fierce resistance of the Japanese on Kuezyerin Island was continuing. The same day Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, declared that about 30,000 Americans, under cover of gunfire from an unprecedentedly huge fleet, had stormed ashore and that the Japanese were offering their last terrific resistance against the numerically far superior American 4th Marine Corps.

According to information supplied by the United Press correspondent on the Marshall Islands front, the Japanese were operating from their strong defense positions on the eastern side of Kuezyerin Island under the systematic gunfire of the American naval air force. Another U.P. dispatch said that the Japanese on Kuezyerin Island made fierce counter-attacks on the night of February 1 and 2.

Heavy Casualties for Foe

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—Under the protection of naval bombardment and aerial bombing, the landing of the American army on Ruot Island, northern tip of Kuezyerin atoll in the Marshall Group, was carried out at 9:10 a.m. on January 31 when the American 4th Marines under the

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 2)

ALL JAPANESE MUST FIGHT ON, SAYS SHIMADA

Navy Perfects Preparations to Win Through Close Cooperation With Army

FINAL VICTORY CERTAIN

100,000,000 of Empire Asked To Devote Full Energy to Their Duties

Although the war is being fought 2,000 miles away, it is no exaggeration to say that, with the progress of aviation, Japanese and American territories now abut each other, and our operational zones in the Pacific must be held at the point of death if we would defend our God-sent land, declared Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada in an exhortation issued to the nation simultaneously with the Imperial Headquarters' announcement on Friday of the gallant death of 6,500 officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Forces and civilians in the employ of the Army and Navy in defense of Kuezyerin and Ruot Islands in the Marshall Group.

The Imperial Navy in a towering morale, is fighting valiantly against a powerful foe, the Navy Minister assured the nation. The 100,000,000 people, laying to heart the Navy's determination, should ponder over what they should do in their respective fields of activity and devote themselves, body and soul, to the discharge of their duties, Admiral Shimada emphasized.

"As has been announced today by the Imperial Headquarters and the Navy Ministry, the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Forces and civilians in the service of the Army and Navy, numbering some 6,500 in all, who were in defense of Kuezyerin and Ruot Islands in the Marshall Group under the command of Rear-Admirals Michiyuki Yamada and Monzo Akiyama, died heroically on February 6 after fighting valiantly against a numerically superior foe," Navy Minister Shimada declared.

"Previously, Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto was killed in action in his plane, while the defenders of Attu, Tarawa and Makin Islands met a heroic end. Now comes another inspiring manifestation of loyalty which would make even the demons weep.

"Among the defenders of Kuezyerin whose heroic death in action is now reported was Lieutenant-Commander Marquis Masahiko Otowa. The fact is enough, I think, to rouse the 100,000,000 people to a self-sacrificing devotion to their respective duties in response to the supreme loyalty of these heroes.

"The war situation to date has been announced from time to time. The recent changes in the war situation, however, have been so rapid and drastic that they are bound to have important and serious effects on the situation both at home and abroad.

"Although the war in the area under reference is being fought 2,000 miles away from our home land, it is no exaggeration to say that, with the progress of aviation, our territory and the enemy's now abut each other.

That being so, it is obvious that the enemy must be crushed and our war theaters on the various islands must be held tight at the point of death if we would defend this sacred land of ours.

"The main force of our enemy, the United States, with its total strength is now pressing on East Asia. The Imperial Navy, maintaining a towering morale, is grappling with this big adversary. In this momentous situation, the Navy, with a death-defying resolve, means to perfect preparations and to win through in close cooperation with the Imperial Japanese Army, unshakably convinced of ultimate victory.

"I sincerely hope that the people, in full appreciation of the Navy's mind, will ponder seriously over what they should do and dash forward in tight unity toward the discharge of their respective duties in order that we may win through."

Maj.-Gen. Hanyu Dies

Major-General Saburo Hanyu, retired, died in a traffic accident at 10 p.m. February 23. He was 72 years old. After serving as the Commander of the Infantry 58th Regiment in 1920, he was promoted to Major-General in August, 1923.

NIPPON UNITS DIE GALLANTLY FIGHTING LARGE ENEMY FORCE ON 2 ISLES IN MARSHALL AREA

First Cabinet Council In Imperial Palace Takes Place on Friday

The first regular meeting of the Cabinet to be held in the Imperial Palace, which was recently decided, was held at 10 a.m. Friday with the attendance of every Cabinet member as well as Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Navy Vice-Minister, and Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, War Vice-Minister, as observers. Amidst an atmosphere of solemnity the essential outline for the execution of the mobilization of loading machinery was decided upon and other important pending problems were also taken up.

NAVAL COMMANDERS HAILED FOR BRAVERY

Heroic End of Rear-Admirals Yamada and Akiyama Will Live Forever

The loyalty and gallantry of the Japanese Garrison on Ruot Island commanded by Rear-Admiral Michiyuki Yamada and of the garrison on Kuezyerin Island commanded by Rear-Admiral Monzo Akiyama, who charged into the midst of overwhelmingly greater enemy forces and died fighting to a man manifested to the full the quintessence of the samurai spirit and their epic end and will live forever in the memory of all Japanese, it was observed by Domei on Friday in commenting on the stirring last moments of the two Marshall Islands garrisons.

Imperial Headquarters communique on Friday announced that 4,500 Japanese Army and Navy officers and men defending the two islands and 2,000 civilians in Army and Navy service had fought to the last man and became guardian gods of their mother country.

The people behind the lines are doubly impressed by the event as Lieutenant-Commander Marquis Masahiko Otowa, second son of His Imperial Highness General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, who was serving as a staff officer of the Marshall Islands forces, was among the heroes who went down fighting to their last breaths.

Yanks Make Landing

The Americans before daybreak on January 30 invaded the Marshall Islands waters in a powerful task force and began pounding the Japanese bases there by air on a large scale. Since before daybreak on February 1, the Americans under cover of strong units of battelships and cruisers, landed about two divisions on Kuezyerin Island.

The Japanese officers and men, who had been stoutly defending their positions against terrific enemy air attacks for some two months since the enemy invasion of the Gilbert Islands, at once gave battle to the landed force and fought against overwhelming odds, dauntlessly exposing themselves to repeated enemy bomb and machine-gun attacks of enemy bomber planes and to incessant bombardment from the guns of the enemy ships. Dashing against the enemy force like a ball of flame, the garrison force as one man fought with every ounce of strength, moral and physical against the tremendous volume of steel and explosives of the enemy.

Thus, on the main island of Kuezyerin, the Japanese succeeded in beating back the enemy force that landed on the southern fringe of the island and the garrison forces on Ruot Island, too, defended their positions without yielding one inch to the enemy, inflicting severe damage to the attackers.

For eight days, the Japanese resisted the frenzied attacks of the enemy by land, sea and air. Finally on February 6, Rear-Admiral Yamada, Commander of the Garrison Force on Ruot Island, and Rear-Admiral Akiyama, Commander of the Garrison Force on Kuezyerin Island, led their officers and men in their death charges into the midst of overwhelming odds and with swords and bayonets wrought frightful havoc among the enemy, cutting down or goring the Americans right and left. Thus, they fell to a man, to be en-

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Imperial Headquarters Bares Struggle on Ruot and Kuezyerin

FINAL DASH ON FEB. 6

Garrison Forces Commanded Respectively by Rear-Admirals Yamada and Akiyama

After launching a final, valiant charge and inflicting staggering losses on a vastly numerically superior enemy, all the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Forces on Kuezyerin and Ruot Islands in the Marshall Group, numbering about 4,500 strong, met glorious death on February 6, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 4 p.m. on Friday.

Since January 30, the Imperial Headquarters further disclosed, the Japanese Army and Navy Units, in the face of intense enemy bombings and bombardments, had been engaged in a death struggle with a large enemy task force that came attacking the two islands.

Intercepting the oncoming enemy, numbering about two divisions, immediately upon their landing on February 1, the Japanese Forces garrisoned on the two islands offered dauntless and fierce resistance inflicting heavy losses on the invaders.

On February 6, all the officers and men of the Japanese Garrison Forces, launched their final assault against the enemy and met glorious death, the communique revealed.

The Imperial Headquarters announcement disclosed that the Commander of the Garrison Units on Ruot Island was Rear-Admiral Michiyuki Yamada and that the Commander of the Japanese Units on Kuezyerin Island was Rear-Admiral Monzo Akiyama.

It was also announced that all civilians in the Army and Navy services there, numbering about 2,000, who cooperated and fought gallantly with the Japanese Garrison Forces, shared the same glorious end with the officers and men of the Japanese Defense Forces.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

4 p.m. February 25

"The Imperial Army and Navy Garrison Units on Kuezyerin and Ruot Islands, numbering about 4,500 officers and men, engaged a large enemy task force which attacked with heavy air and naval bombardment, in furious battles since January 30 and, upon the landing of about two enemy divisions on February 1, they countered with fierce and courageous fighting, inflicting severe losses on the enemy. On February 6, these officers and men made a final charge into the enemy and all of them died heroically in action.

"The Commander of the Garrison Forces on Ruot Island was Rear-Admiral Michiyuki Yamada and the Commander of the Garrison Forces on Kuezyerin Island was Rear-Admiral Monzo Akiyama.

"Civilians in Army and Navy service, numbering about 2,000 on the two islands, fought in vigorous cooperation with the Garrison Units and shared the same fate with them."

Foe Attack Details

Ceaseless and repeated bombing of the anti-Axis air forces against the Japanese bases in the Marshall Islands area after a series of aerial battles off the Gilbert Group last November was a prelude to the commencement of the genuine enemy counter-offensive against the Marshalls.

On January 30, an enemy task force with aircraft carriers and battleships as the mainstay made its appearance in the Marshall area. In concert with their units based in the Gilbert Islands, enemy carrier-borne planes started a vigorous bombing of Ruot, Kuezyerin, Brown Islands, Maloelap lagoon and other vast areas of the Marshal Group.

At dawn of February 1, enemy land units of about two divisions strong first landed on Kuezyerin and Ruot Islands, under the protection

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HIGH TRIBUTE PAID TO MARSHALLS' HERO

Late Rear-Admiral Yamada Was Founder of Present Airman System

Rear-Admiral Michiyuki Yamada, commander of the Ruot garrison, who went down fighting against tremendous odds on that lone island in the Marshall group, was founder of the Students' Aeronautical Federation, the cradle of the student airman system, according to Colonel Tsuneo Kodama, president of the Japan Airways Company, who recounted on Friday his memories of the late admiral, upon learning of the announcement of his heroic death.

"While Rear-Admiral Yamada was still a lieutenant-commander, I used to work with him, though for only a short while, at the Bureau of Aviation. Today, some 15 or 16 years since that time, I can well remember the kindly face of the late admiral.

Zealous Worker

"He was a most zealous worker and earned the trust of all his colleagues and subordinates. Mild-tempered and generous in his dealings with others, he never quarreled but he was quite positive in his convictions and full of initiative. Among my naval friends, he was one of those who impressed me most as indispensable in wartime. He was full of humanity and sympathy and gifted with a clear head in a pinch. He was also far-sighted, as can be seen from the fact that already in 1930 or so he founded the Students' Aeronautical Federation, which may be considered the cradle of the student airman system which is proving so successful today. He gathered all air-minded students together from the universities and higher schools and trained them in aviation and this stood in good stead when it came to drawing air officer material from among students.

"I had not seen the admiral for some time and I thought that he was fighting splendidly somewhere on the first line. Now I have learnt that he was stationed at Ruot. I can just picture him directing his men, calm and composed, amid a hail of shells and bullets, against heavy enemy odds swarming the seashore. Then I can see him drawing his sword and leading that last epic charge into the midst of the great horde. He must have accounted for many enemy lives and limbs before he finally went down under sheer weight of numbers.

"We who are engaged in civil aviation should manifest our profound appreciation of his self-sacrifice by bringing civil aviation to the utmost height of development and so contributing to military and naval aviation from our end of work."

Hailed From Saga

The late admiral was born in the city of Karatsu, Saga Prefecture, and after graduating from the Naval Academy in 1914, he was appointed second lieutenant the following year. In 1930, as lieutenant-commander, he was appointed an aviation officer and in 1932 promoted commander. In 1936, he was appointed commander of the Maizuru Naval Air Corps and in the following year assigned to the Naval Aviation Headquarters. The same year he was promoted captain and in 1938 attached to the Yokosuka Naval Station. After serving as chief of the third section of the Technical Affairs Department of the Naval Aviation Headquarters he was promoted rear-admiral in 1942 and appointed commander of the Kasumigaura Naval Air Corps at the same time.

Born in a farmer's family, Rear-Admiral Monzo Akiyama, who commanded the Kuezyerin garrison, graduated from the Naval Academy in 1914 and was appointed second lieutenant the following year. Successively he was promoted lieutenant-commander in 1926, commander in 1932 and captain in 1937. In 1939 he was appointed head of the Kanazawa Provincial Naval Personnel Department and in 1941 naval dockyard, ordnance and air arsenal inspecting officer. The following year he was appointed head of the general affairs department of the Kure Naval Arsenal and in 1943 promoted rear-admiral.

HIGHWAYS BODY PLANNED

Special

NANKING, February 23.—The Construction Ministry of the National Government of China has decided to establish a Highways Construction Planning Committee, which will include civil engineering experts.

It is expected that the construction of national highways which constitute the major item in the construction program of the Government this year will be markedly expedited through the establishment of the new Committee.

Marquis Otowa's Presence on Kuezyerin Deeply Impressed Members of Garrison

By HIROSHI MATSUSHIMA
Of the Navy Press Corps

For three months until the latter part of January, I was on Kuezyerin Island with the Japanese Forces. As I boarded my plane homeward bound, the stalwart defenders of the island came, and, waving their caps, shouted, "When you go home, tell the people to make one more spurt!" The scene is still before my eyes. It is these gallant fighters who painted the island crimson with their precious blood in a six-day duel with a numerically superior foe! Rear-Admirals Michiyuki Yamada and Monzo Akiyama and every one else are all dear to my memory.

I had the honor of meeting Lieutenant-Commander Marquis Otowa, who died a glorious death on Kuezyerin Island, in November last year, shortly before he was transferred to the garrison force on Wake Island. The officers and men were deeply impressed to hear that a personage born in the purple had volunteered for service on Wake Island, the farthest front in the Central Pacific. Especially, the Wake Garrison Force was stimulated. Lieutenant X X, staff officer of an air Unit, Lieutenant X X, commander of a fighter Unit and Lieutenant Notomi who blasted himself in the First Aerial Battle Off Bougainville were all intimate class-mates of the Marquis.

I shall never forget Rear-Admiral Akiyama as he stood erect, his eyes fixed on a corner of the sky, during an enemy air raid. Twice, on December 5 and January 5, the foe attempted simultaneous raids on Kuezyerin and Ruot with small and large type craft. In the December 5 raid, our fighter planes and land batteries brought down over a dozen foe machines. Not content with this, the fighter plane Unit, loading torpedoes, took to the air. On the same night, they spotted the enemy and took the toll of two enemy aircraft carriers and three battleships (or heavy cruisers). That was the Aerial Battle Off the Marshall Group. In the nocturnal assault on January 5, enemy B-25's made their debut on the Marshalls and dropped incendiaries on the barrack area and seacraft. Admiral Akiyama stood composed, his eyes still fixed in space.

I can still see Rear-Admiral Akiyama beaming with a smile of satisfaction with the exploits in the nocturnal battle off Tarawa. He was ever considerate of the welfare of his men even in trifling matters.

Cabinet Votes Decisive Steps

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of damage from air raids and the like.

(3) Preparations shall be expedited and completed for prompt restoration or repair of structures damaged in an air raid, assurance of food distribution, first aid, building of emergency barracks under air raids and other measures.

(4) General dispersion of people from crowded cities shall be effectively carried out, secondary Government offices moved out of urban centers, evacuation effected from Government structures built of weak material and rationalization undertaken of control association, local branch office and social club buildings.

(5) Old people's homes, psychopathic wards, penitentiaries and other institutions not connected with production shall be quickly moved out of crowded cities.

(6) Other measures shall be taken quickly and thoroughly to effect strengthening of air defense or expedite dispersion.

4—The determination to carry out a thorough simplification of living and the betterment and reforming of foodstuff distribution.

(1) National living shall be thoroughly simplified and, thinking of the hardships undergone by the officers and men at the front, the resolve to bear any standard of living shall be made firm in order to blast through the situation.

(2) Measures shall be taken for the betterment of the present distribution of foodstuffs in the big cities, particularly concerning the distribution of foodstuffs for adolescents.

(3) The treatment and preservation of foodstuffs, such as the dehydration of potatoes and the salting of fish shall be thoroughly carried out.

5—The thorough utilization of empty plots.

Families, neighborhood associations, students, youth corps, manhood corps, industrial service to the state associations and others shall be mobilized and schoolyards and plots around factories, as well as parks, gardens, and flower plots, particularly in big cities, and other empty plots shall be utilized thoroughly for the cultivation of foodstuffs.

6—The thorough carrying out of an increase in the number of articles whose production will be prohibited and the unification of standards.

The range of commodities whose production will be prohibited and at the same time the unification of standards will be thoroughly carried out.

7.—The prohibition from operation of high class pleasure establishments. High class restaurants and waiting houses shall be made to suspend operations and high class entertainment centers shall be temporarily closed. These facilities shall be made use of for other things in pace with needs and those connected with them shall plan for their use in pace with the times.

8.—The strengthening of priority transportation. Transportation necessary for increasing fighting power and air defense dispersion shall be strengthened by thoroughly limiting traveling and strengthening the usage of the tracks for other purposes.

9.—The increased renovation of sea transportation power. Renovation and strengthening of sea transport administration shall be carried out besides working for a rapid increase of shipbuilding and an epochal increase in ship transport efficiency and thus drive for a thorough increase in sea transport power.

10.—Suspension of business and enterprises of ordinary or long-term planning.

The Government buildings and public bodies shall wholly suspend planning business and enterprises of an ordinary long-term nature at least for one year or limit them to the smallest possible scopes necessary for preservation. The employes shall be employed for other urgent businesses.

In accordance with this and as a matter of principle the new and repair work of the Government shall be stopped or the function of advisory commissions be suspended.

11.—Delegation of Central Supervisory Business to Local Bodies.

The supervisory businesses of the Central Government, including licensing, permission and others, shall be delegated to local governments or officials at least for the time being as a matter of principle. In short, general principles shall be laid or post-reports be collected.

12.—Acceleration of Judicial and Procurators' Businesses.

The accelaration of judicial and procurators' businesses shall be accelerated and specially quick step be taken for the disposal of offences in the present situation.

13. Positive utilization of existing resources

The existing resources held by the Government and public offices, companies and at home shall be utilized positively and thereby causing them to offer their resources. (For this purpose, the limit of the year of holdings of materials by them shall be extremely shortened).

14. Thorough enforcement of punishment and reward and strengthening of administrative inspection.

The thoroughgoing enforcement of punishment and reward shall be made on Government and public officials and those related to the wartime situation. At the same time, a strong inspection shall be enforced on the wholesale administrative domain.

15. Reduction in the number of holidays for the Government Offices and Establishment of Structure of Constant Looking After of Business.

It should be mentioned by the way that at a time when the Japanese Empire stands on its rise and fall the whole nation should make itself thoroughgoing in the conception of sure victory through the unanimous cooperation and strengthen the national mobilization structure. Thus, the whole people should absorb themselves in the increase and strengthening of war power and foodstuff production through their respective jobs. The national livelihood also should be possibly simplified to break through the present situation. The nation is required to develop a sincere and enthusiastic national movement to let all the people go through all privations and hardships.

Cold Wave Sweeps Spain as Temperature Drops to 5 Below Zero

Special

LISBON, February 24.—The cold wave visiting Spain has spread over the whole country with no indications of a speedy recovery in temperature, it is reported from Madrid. The report added that in Madrid the temperature dropped to five degrees below zero and in northern Catalonia to nine below.

ITALIAN FRONT SEES TEMPORARY QUIET

Scribe Reports Both Sides Taking Rest—Artillery Duels Lessen in Intensity

Special

BERLIN, February 24.—Exactly one month after the anti-Axis forces landed near Nettuno and Anzio, the fighting has entered a state of abatement, possibly of only short duration, reports German correspondent Guenther Weber from the Nettuno front. The correspondent said that both sides were taking a rest and that artillery duels during the past 24 hours had also lessened in intensity.

He said that the anti-Axis forces fired only 12,000 heavy shells on Tuesday while the previous daily average amounted to about 25,000 shots. A German staff officer depicted the present situation to the correspondent by saying that it was as if two strong men were sitting at a table facing each other with a club each hidden under the table, ready to slug each other at a moment's notice.

The German headquarters announced on Tuesday that during the past seven days 705 British prisoners, 642 American prisoners and 149 prisoners of undetermined nationality were taken and that 56 tanks had been destroyed. The headquarters also revealed that four Sherman tanks fell undamaged into German hands. The booty in light infantry weapons and other war materials was considerable.

Resistance Declining

The correspondent also revealed that the resistance of an enemy unit which had previously been encircled was declining. He said that during a concentrated attack on Tuesday 120 prisoners were taken and that those killed and wounded far outnumbered those taken. The anti-Axis forces during the seven days preceding Tuesday lost at least 4,000 soldiers which amounts to a daily loss of one battalion. The correspondent said that the German forces emerged out of this battle with far better morale than the Americans or British did and pointed out that this was the most important result of the one-month battle near the gates of Rome.

The correspondent stated that if the new action started on February 16 could be considered a phase of a decison then one might say without a doubt that the Germans won the first round. He said that rainy weather prevailed for the first time on Wednesday and that low clouds hung over the beachhead. He said that it was not impossible that the Germans might take advantage of the possible continuation of the bad weather in which the anti-Axis air force cannot enter action and in which ships and artillery are also hindered in accurate fighting.

Inflicting Heavy Losses

Meanwhile, another report from the Nettuno front revealed that the concentric fire of heavy caliber long-range German batteries stationed in cleverly camouflaged mountain positions was inflicting heavy losses on the anti-Axis troops and gradually wearing down their resistance. The report said that the German forces were keeping out of the range of anti-Axis warship guns. Reports from the Cassino front, in the meantime, also revealed a lull in the fighting there. Informed quarters in Berlin confirmed that New Zealand troops were replacing the exhausted Americans. German sources said that the German artillery in this section had also been considerably reinforced of late.

Foe Hit by Losses

Domei

BERLIN, February 24.—The combined results of one week's fighting at the Nettuno bridgehead until February 23 were issued by the Headquarters of the German Expeditionary Forces in Italy, according to a report from Rome.

Enemy prisoners taken total 1,496 out of which 705 are British, 642 Americans, and 149 of other nationalities. Total anti-Axis casualties are calculated at approximately 4,000.

Tanks destroyed numbered 56. Four General Sherman tanks were captured in perfect condition. Numerous other arms and ammunition were also seized.

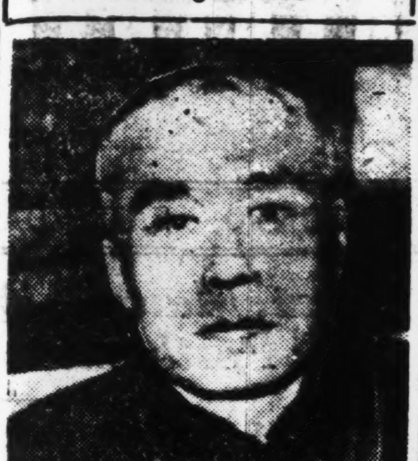
Roosevelt Flayed By New York Paper

(Continued From Page 1)

fitting for his Democratic colleagues to follow his new banner."

The Baltimore Sun, in the meantime, commenting on Roosevelt's sarcastic veto message which aroused "passions of such intensity in Congress" said, "Anger is more contagious than smallpox. Roosevelt let his resentment get the better of his judgement in his veto message on the tax bill." It is recalled that Roosevelt asked for at least $10,000,500,000 in new revenue to carry on the war and that Congress only gave him $2,315,000,000.

Hwang Arrives



Hwang Fu-chun, Agricultural Development Minister of Manchoukuo, and his suite of nine arrived at Haneda Airport at 1:40 p.m. Friday. The party, which was welcomed at the airdrome by numerous officials including Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, will discuss Manchoukuo's agricultural policy while here. Photo shows Agricultural Development Minister Hwang.

Nippon Units Die Bravely Fighting Big Foe Force

(Continued From Page 1)

of terrific bombardment from their battleships and cruisers.

Fight after fight, the Garrison Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces which had firmly held their position for the past two months despite the persistent enemy aerial assaults, courageously launched vigorous counter-attacks against the invaders. The Japanese garrison units on Kuezyerin Island gallantly closed in upon the American troops and routed the enemy that had landed on the southern part of the island.

On Ruot Island, our comrade garrison units also faced a numerically superior enemy force and fought gallantly amid the showers of bombing and bombardment.

Day and night, our heroic Garrison Forces together with the civilian employes, numbering about 6,500, calmly and bravely fought the American troops, inflicting tremendous damages on the enemy.

A communication stating "Moral is high and we are grimly determined to annihilate the enemy," was the final wireless message from Kuezyerin on the morning of February 2.

After terrific battles of several days, all the officers and men of the Japanese Forces and civilians in the employ of the Army and Navy launched the "death hour charge" among the enemy swarms and gloriously died in action, after accomplishing their duty of defending the two islands.

Army Cadets Graduate

A graduation ceremony of the Gifu Army Ground Crew School was held on Friday and prizes were awarded to the honor students by the Inspector-General of Army Aviation, according to Domei.

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P.I. WOMEN ASKED TO AID FOOD DRIVE

Mrs. Osias Calls for 'Volunteers'—Also Stresses Propagation of Tagalog

Special

MANILA, February 23.—A call to the women of the Philippines to volunteer in the food production campaign and also to assist in the propagation of the national language was issued by Mrs. Avelina Osias, wife of Camilio Osias, Director-General of the Kalibapi, in a radio address yesterday during "Kalibapi Hour."

Mrs. Osias explained in detail the various activities undertaken by the Kalibapi Women's Coordinating Committee, which is composed of the heads of 17 women's organizations and also representatives of Government agencies.

She revealed that the committee is instrumental in giving financial and material assistance to approximately 60,000 needy persons.

Continuing, she said that the call for funds had resulted in generous offerings, the largest of which was 20,000 pesos.

The Kalibapi Women's Coordinating Committee works hand-in-hand with such powerful organizations as the Philippines Red Cross and various public welfare departments of the Government, Mrs. Osias added.

The women leaders declared that the latest decisions adopted by the committee are designed to step up the Government's food production campaign. "We want to urge all women civic organizations here and in the provinces to be more active in the food production campaign launched by the Government," she stressed.

Referring to the committee's efforts to spread the national language, Mrs. Osias declared, "In each women's auxiliary service station we are teaching the members the Tagalog language."

In conclusion, she said, "Women of the Philippines! Get in touch with all Government agencies and avail yourselves of all the literature and help that they can give in aiding you in your food production campaign, in food preservation, in first aid training classes and in the propagation of the national language.

Lieut. Marquis Otowa Promoted Posthumously

(Continued from Page 1)

ing Party in Shanghai took part in the fierce battle in Panpishan and annihilated an enemy force, for which exploit he was decorated with the Order of the Golden Kite.

"We are impressed beyond measure by the fact that such a noble personage has met a heroic end in action on the front line.

"Marquis Otowa has set an impressive example to the whole Navy, which has renewed its resolve to fight on until our enemies, the United States and Britain, are crushed."

Lieutenant-Commander Otowa's career, in brief, follows:

Upon graduation from the Naval Academy in November, 1934 he was assigned to a post on board the warship, Yakumo. Commissioned a Second Class Sub-Lieutenant in April, 1936, he was attached to the warship, Haguro, at the same time descending to the status of a Marquis. In December, 1936, he was transferred to the warship, Isuzu. Promoted to First Class Sub-Lieutenant in December, 1937, he was transferred to the warship, Nagato.

In August, 1938, he was attached to the Special Naval Landing Party in Shanghai. In December of the same year, he was appointed a squad leader on the warship, Akagi. In November, 1939, he was promoted to Lieutenant. In November, 1940, he was made a squad leader and concurrently Assistant Chief Gunman on board the warship, Mutsu. In June, 1943, he entered the post-graduate course in the Naval Gunnery School. In October of the same year, he was transferred to the front line.

National Mourning Day Set

Domei

SHONAN, February 25.—March 1 has been proclaimed as National Mourning Day in memory of the late Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi by the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

U.S. PRESSURE ON NISE

Bill to Renounce Citizenship Approved by Lower House

Special

LISBON, February 23.—Obviousl aimed at American citizens of Japanese parentage who are citizens b birth under the United States co stitution, the House of Representa tives today passed an administratio approved bill whereby native-bor citizens of the United States cou formally renounce their citizenshi in times of war, according to a Washington dispatch. The bill i subject to the approval of the Atto ney General. An amendment, proposed by Representative J. Leroy Hohnson, California Republican, which would utilize previous expressions of disloyalty as a basis for proceedings to deprive Americans of Japanese ancestry of their citizenship, was rejected by the House.

Dutch Queen Escapes Death

Domei

LISBON, February 24.—Queen Wilhelmina of the exile Government of Holland in London narrowly escaped death when a bomb fe on her residence during the German air raid of February 20 on London, a London dispatch disclosed. Two of her guards were killed instantly.

Nippon Troops Firmly Guard Base in Ichang

(Continued From Page 1)

amusement is smashing enemy actions.

Each morning, in any weather, the Japanese soldiers bow reverently in the direction of the Imperial Palace. Some newspapers are posted on the signboard but none are Japanese dailies and they are all more than three weeks old.

In spite of these conditions, no word of complaint ever issues from the lips of the valiant troops of the Japanese Forces whose fighting spirit and morale are as high as those of the soldiers engaged in a life-and-death-struggle in the Pacific.

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BRITISH TREMBLING ON BURMESE BORDER

Sensing Danger, Foe Planning Wholesale Evacuation, Says Escaped Indian

The unconcealable debacle of the British on the Arakan front has given rise to serious commotions in Bengal and Assam provinces and the British capitalists there, sensing the imminence of danger, have already began withdrawing their capital, while the authorities are seriously considering the wholesale withdrawal of the panic-stricken British population in the border regions, according to information furnished by an Indian youth who has recently crossed the border and joined the Indian National Army, it is disclosed in a Domei comment on the war situation in the Arakans.

The fighting is developing with the Japanese scoring sweeping victories, as attested by the war communique issued by Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters on February 20. The enemy confessed that the British 14th army, built up around the Fifth and Seventh divisions, was facing a crisis. The communique added that the Japanese detour movement to advance to the rear of the British positions, exposed and menaced the British commissary lines. The enemy's Seventh division, in particular, having lost Ngakyedauk Pass, a vital point, was now completely isolated. Rescue attempts have failed in the face of bitter Japanese attacks, the enemy lamented.

In the meantime, the Indian National Army under the tri-color banner is putting up a gallant fight that is noteworthy inasmuch as it is an initial campaign. The supreme headquarters of the Azad Hind Army in its communique on February 1 made the exhilarating announcement that the Indian National Army now fighting around Nagyaunggyaung in cooperation with the Japanese Forces had succeeded in breaking up the enemy troops of the British-Indian army.

Freedom Nearing Hourly

The march of the Indian National Army on its mission of liberation comes as a promise to the Indian masses that the day of independence is nearing hourly. It is whipping up the popular anti-British sentiment, already aggravated since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, to fever pitch, to the utter discomfit of the British. In consternation the British authorities, while intensifying their measures of repression, are staging feverish measures of cajolery through pro-British elements on the one hand and an orgy of anti-Japanese propaganda on the other.

There is no denying the fact that the rise of the Indian National Army for the liberation of its fatherland has had a most profound effect on the Indian masses, and the structure of British repression and cajolery is on the brink of collapse.

Field Marshal Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, cut a despicable figure when he spoke before the Indian Central Legislature on February 18. Blaring forth paeans to the Indians, Wavell said: "India's cooperation with us in the current war has been considerable. Britain will reciprocate it not by lip-service but in actual deeds after the war is over. She will guarantee a dominion status for India. Nay, she will not object if India makes her own Government and Constitution and parts company with us. We desire the birth of an India ruled by the Indians."

So saying, Wavell made a pretense that India would be granted independence after the war. But the Indians, repeatedly deceived by the British in the past, know full well that Wavell's proffer is just another empty promise, a new edition of the antiquated Cripps' proposal. The situation has grown far too serious to be retrieved with such subterfuge.

According to information given by the Indian youth who recently crossed the border and joined the Indian National Army, feeling against the British in Eastern India, especially in Bengal and Assam provinces, is running so high that the British capitalists, sensing danger, are already withdrawing their capital, while the authorities are thinking seriously of a total evacuation of the border regions.

All in all, the British debacle on the Arakan front and the rise of the Indian National Army have brought about a grave turning point for the British in India.

U.S. Destroyer Launched

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—The American destroyer, Moore, was launched today at a certain shipyard on the Atlantic Coast, it was announced by the United States Navy Department, according to a Washington report.

Tokyo's Neighborhood Library

With books presented by students and members of the neighborhood association, a small but valuable library has been started by poet Tsuneo Osada in Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo for use by the neighbors. Cultural discussions are held regularly among young men and women members of the library as a means to binding the people closer to each other. Shown above are a group of youngsters with Mr. Osada, discussing a recently-published novel.

Maruyama Appointed Governor of Miyagi Succeeding Uchida

Tsurukichi Maruyama, Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and former Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, Friday was appointed Governor of Miyagi Prefecture succeeding Shinya Uchida, who has been appointed Agriculture and Commerce Minister. The appointment of Masayuki Shigemasa, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry as Agriculture and Commerce Vice-Minister was also made public. Many other appointments, including the appointment of Einosuke Ishii, Director of the Agricultural Administration Bureau of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, as Governor of Gumma Prefecture, that of Shoichi Nishimura, Director of the Forestry Bureau of the same Ministry, as Governor of Toyama, and others, were announced at the same time.

NANKING POLITICAL COUNCIL PASSES NEW HEALTH PLAN

Also Approves Regulations Concerning Setting Up of Anti-Opium Bureaus

Domei

NANKING, February 24.—The National Government at today's session of the Central Political Council, approved the draft plan for a national health administration system as well as a draft of provisional regulations pertaining to the organization of Central and Provincial Anti-Opium Bureaus.

According to the plan, the Central Health Office will be given direct control of health offices in the two Special Municipalities of Nanking and Shanghai as well as provincial health offices in Canton and Kiangsu.

It is recalled that health offices in the above four places were created last year following the establishment of the Central Health Office under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan in July last year.

It is learned that the provisional regulations concerning anti-opium bureaus were approved in connection with the three-year plan for the anti-opium drive which was worked out some time ago.

Strong Resistance Admitted by Enemy

(Continued From Page 1)

command of Major-General Harry Schmidt made the attack.

Receiving a severe intercepting operation of the Japanese Garrison Units, the American troops suffered considerable casualties. On the afternoon of the same day, another party of the U.S. Marines landed on the same island.

On the other hand, the Seventh Infantry Division of the American force under the command of Major-General Charles Collett which was landing on Kuezyerin Island, southern tip in Kuezyerin lagoon, is understood to have commenced operation simultaneously with that of its comrade marines.

It is reported, however, that the operation did not progress satisfactorily for the Americans, having encountered the vigorous resistance of the Japanese Forces.

The amount of bombs and shells fired before the landing and after the landing by the American troops, who shied from hand-to-hand battle with the Japanese, reached a total of 14,000 tons, says a report.

Tokyo Poet Forms Neighborhood Library; Proves Big Boon to Students, Housewives

By KAY OHARA

"Well, what is your opinion?" poet Tsuneo Osada asked of the young student near him as the group sat discussing a recently published novel.

It was the bi-weekly library day of the Sanei-cho, Nishi Neighborhood Association library in Yotsuya, Tokyo, started by Mr. Osada last fall and formally opened on February 11 this year to all members of his neighborhood association.

At present the library, which is situated in a spare room of a near-by kindergarden, is still a modest one with only about 500 books on its shelves. But Mr. Osada and his young helpers already have a plan in mind of housing their library in a building of their own where they will have ample space for all the books which they hope to acquire as well as a place where they can hold large-scale discussions with other neighborhood association cultural groups.

"As yet we can't boast of the quantity of our books," Mr. Osada said, as he turned aside from his discussion to explain about his project, "but at least we have a fine assortment embracing a wide number of subjects. This is due in great part to the generosity of the students in our neighborhood. When they heard of my plan to start a small neighborhood library, they left us all their books when they joined the colors. It's helped us immensely.

"The rest of the books on our shelves," he continued, "are gifts from the members of our neighborhood association. Altogether we were given about 800 books but we plan to exchange about 300 for those in greater demand.

"We also have a few books for children and these we will add to gradually."

Touching on the planning of the library, Mr. Osada explained that it had been no sudden inspiration. For some time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia he had been casting about in his mind for some way of effectively "doing his bit." And what better way than through a medium with which he was thoroughly familiar, namely, literature? And what better way of carrying this out than by starting a library in his neighborhood where even the busy housewife could drop in for a book on her way back from market? Moreover, studies and discussions on old and modern books could be held periodically, thus affording everyone the opportunity of keeping up with the modern trend in literature.

"When plans were finally completed it was already December 1943," Mr. Osada remarked with a rueful smile. "Somehow I always seemed to be busy.

"Fortunately, all the boys in our neighborhood youths' league are interested in anything pertaining to culture, and as soon as they learned of my plan they went to work with a will to collect books. Except for the rough planning, and helping in the choice of books, I haven't had much to do with this library. The boys have done most of the work.

"The neighbors have been good enough to assure me that they find our books a source of great knowledge as well as of enjoyment, the greatest enthusiasts being the students. And judging from the numbers who come each Thursday and Saturday afternoon—our library days—perhaps they weren't being just nice after all.

"I am hoping," he went on, "that more such neighborhood libraries can be started throughout the country. If each household will contribute one book, a small library can be collected in no time. As these grow in number, exchanges of ideas as well as of books can take place between different groups. And as far as it is necessary, I think this would serve a great deal in binding the people still closer to each other. A far-fetched idea, you may be tempted to say, but still not impossible."

Naval Commanders Hailed for Bravery

(Continued From Page 1)

shrined as guardian gods of their mother country.

Foreign news dispatches on the Marshall campaign indicate that the enemy had poured some 5,000 tons of steel daily on the tiny coral reef at Kuezyerin, expending some 15,000 tons alogether until he could effect a landing. The mad fury with which the enemy attacked the Kuezyerin coral reef can be gauged even from these bare figures. The Japanese Garrison Forces remained calm and collected under the incessant, terrific bombardment, bombing and machine-gunning, watching for the opportune moment to deal the enemy a crushing blow. On the morning of February 2, in fact, they telegraphed home: "Morale excellent. Bent on crushing enemy." But this message was the last received from that lone post.

Learning of the fate of the loyal and valiant 6,500 at last, the 100,000,000 people behind the lines have offered heartfelt condolences, touched to the bottom of their hearts by the supreme heroism of those who fell, and are vowing vengeance upon the conceited Americans. The 100,000,000 Japanese have resolved to make return for the loyalty and self-sacrifice of the 6,500 by rising as one man to smite the enemy so that his presumptuous ambition to rule the world may be shattered into atoms.

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LE COMITE

CHIANG LOSES FAITH IN ANGLO-U.S. ARMY

Defeat of Anti-Axis Forces In Burma War Zone Is Bitter Revelation

Domei

NANKING, February 23.—With the anti-Axis forces in the India-Burma area on the run, and the Chungking army unable to send the required number of troops to the war zone because of the disastrous defeats suffered in the Hunan Campaign, Chiang Kai-shek is beginning to lose faith in the strength of the Anglo-American forces, say observers here.

Their survey of the desperate position in which the Chungking regime finds itself today, follows:

Anti-Axis quarters have for some time been circulating reports that the forces sent by Chungking to the Burma-India border are ready to strike. However, even the Chungking regime, itself, has not the remotest idea when its expeditionary forces will start positive action owing to the fact that their commander, General Chen Cheng, has resigned.

Another factor barring action by the Chungking expeditionary forces is said to be the unfit condition of the American and British forces which are to operate with the Chungking troops.

Chungking is becoming to doubt the strength of the American and British forces, and is losing hope of ever being able to increase the forces it has sent to the Burma-India border to an extent which would permit the anti-Axis forces to render a good account of themselves.

In the Hunan campaign, the Imperial Forces inflicted considerable damage on the Chungking forces in the sixth and ninth war zones. This came as a big blow to Chiang Kai-shek because he intended to use these troops in the operations against Burma conducted from Yunnan Province. The Japanese, moreover, dealt annihilative blows to the 10th, 44th, 73rd, 99th, and 125th armies and the 133th division, the flower of the Chungking army.

As a result, it is almost impossible for Chungking to send large forces to Yunnan Province for a thrust at Burma, without exposing its defense positions in Central China to danger. Hence, the Chungking authorities are now facing a stiff problem.

Regarding the steady infiltration of American influence into Chungking, the best evidence can be found in the fact that military training is being given to the Chungking troops by American officers.

America's hold on the Chungking army has been tightened and the Yankees are now directing Chungking in matters of military command. This state of affairs in the Chungking army resulted in the resignation of General Chen Cheng.

As for the Chungking air force, it has been under the direction of American officers since late last year when a mixed American and Chinese air force was organized.

Thus, a day may come soon when a mixed American and Chungking army will be established.

All these American activities in China are prompted by the United States desire to dominate the China Continent. The preoccupation of America in China now is to perfect the air bases in the Chiang controlled areas and to acquire bases on the shores of the China Sea for their eventual use in operations against Japan.

Due to the sharp decline in its power for resisting Japan, Chungking is being forced to rely more heavily on America and Britain for assistance.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia America and Britain formulated the policy of assisting the Chungking regime after they had carefully considered its power for resisting Japan and the position to be occupied by the China front in the World War situation.

Accordingly, they worked out plans for the establishment of political control over Chungking as the first step toward the realization of their imperialistic designs upon China.

However, the British and American assistance for Chungking has failed to materialize, proving a bitter blow to Chungking, and instead, the political grip of America and Britain upon the regime has been tightened.

The process of disintegration in which the Chungking regime is undergoing discloses the fact that Chiang and his cohorts have passed completely under the influence of America and Britain in whose hands they are mere puppets.

Japan's new policy toward China caused a great shock to Chungking and to America and Britain. The pro-American faction in Chungking was thrown into confusion, and some time last year it made the following proposals:

1. The relations between the Chungking regime and America should be tightened.

"2. The character of the Chungking regime should be established beyond any doubt and the regime should make efforts to develop itself culturally.

These proposals met with the approval of the leaders of the regime.

From that time Chungking followed the policy of winning the confidence of America. At home, Chungking set itself to strengthen the unity among its people with the idea of giving an impression to America that it could be depended upon to resist Japan successfully.

The assumption by Chiang of the office of head of the regime at the 11th plenary meeting of the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Chungking Kuomintang in September last year, and the measures approved at the meeting, including those for increasing the dictatorial power of the head of the regime and effecting planned economy and a resolution with regard to the Chinese Communist Party, were capitalized by the leaders of the regime for realizing a strengthening of Chungking-American ties.

The conclusion of the Japan-China Alliance Pact which came in October last year was an occasion for the residents of the area under Chungking control and the various factions within the Chungking regime, including the Nationalists, the group upholding the principle of racial determination, and the advocates of the Three People's Principles to reflect on their attitude toward Japan.

Under these circumstances, one will not find it difficult to see that Chiang's New Year message gave a true picture of the state of the Chungking regime today. It was little better than an appeal to the people of Chungking to please America and worship things American.

Judging by the trend of events in Chungking, this year will probably be a year of exertion by the Chungking regime toward realizing the project of its pro-American faction to make China an American colony. It is easy to see the consequences of such a course of action. The residents of the areas under Chungking control would become alienated from Chungking to the extent of transferring their allegiance to the National Government which is proceeding with the construction of a new China.

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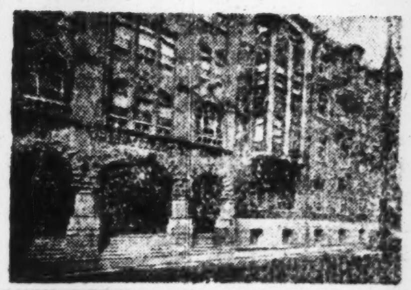

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1944

A Protracted War

Winston Churchill's statement on Tuesday to the effect that the war certainly would not end this year must have been a bitter blow indeed to the peoples not only of Britain but the United States as well. For Churchill's statement put a definite end to the Anglo-American hope for an early end of the war, a hope which had recently been featured by a slight rise but which, since the beginning of the war, had been registering a consistent downward trend. Though at the outset of the war the peoples of Britain and the United States were told that the war would be a short one, setback after setback in both Asia and Europe had dealt disastrously with that Anglo-American hope and increased their apprehensions of a protracted war of a most calamitous nature.

The furious and successful counter-attacks being carried out by the German forces on the southern Italian front, particularly at Nettuno and Cassino, and the imminent annihilation of two British-Indian divisions in the Mayu Mountain fastness on the Indo-Burmese border have added to the fear and anxiety of the peoples of the anti-Axis nations for the future of the conflict. This was particularly true in the case of the United States, where the people had been greatly disillusioned by the great amount of uncertainty in the war. The New York Times recently referred to the fact that the United States military authorities were tremendously upset by recent events in the various war fronts and said that they "began revising their time-table for victory". The view also has been gathering momentum that bombing alone would not be sufficient to defeat the Axis and that even should the anti-Axis nations succeed in making a landing in Western Europe, that in itself would be of no great value in the attempt to beat Germany. The American people are coming to realize that it is next to impossible to establish a second front in Europe by the end of the current year and that this means a long and costly war for them.

The comment recently made by the New York Times that after four years of war, Germany was still a powerful enemy may be taken as representative of the depressed American mentality brought about by the serious military situation in southern Italy. A similar pessimistic tone was recently struck by the United States News when it said that although the anti-Axis war leaders had expected, at the time of the occupation of Sicily, to bring Germany to her knees by the end of 1943, the anti-Axis forces were being subjected to stiff resistance on Italian soil by the German troops. This comment by the United States News was obviously directed against the government propaganda in America that the war would be finished quickly.

The progress of the Pacific war has also been a potent cause for increasing worry in the United States. America's naval leaders themselves more or less admit the extreme difficulty of conducting a successful campaign in the Pacific area. Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling Jr., retired, former chief of the United States fleet, warned the American people that "Japan can still win the war in the Pacific" and that "the United States will need all the naval strength it can muster to overcome Japan". Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific fleet, some time ago voiced his belief that naval power alone would not be enough to defeat Japan and that an invasion based on the China continent was the only effective way of defeating Japan. General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, also voiced a similar opinion when he said that "Japan's chief strength lies in her army. Her army must be defeated before victory can be achieved and it can only be defeated by ground forces". Both of these active United States war leaders thus admit that naval power alone would have no effect on Japan.

But tragic for the anti-Axis nations is the fact that it would be impossible for their armies to defeat the ground forces of Japan. This has been amply demonstrated by the fighting in the Indo-Burmese border region between the forces of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, and the Japanese Forces in Burma. The Tragedy of the Arakan is about to be repeated, a similar fate awaiting the British-Indian troops now being crushed in the tightening Japanese ring of steel deep in the mountains on the Indo-Burmese border.

Pessimism concerning the future of the war is not limited only to the United States and Britain: Chungking also sees a gloomy picture ahead. The official organ, Ta Kung Pao, recently rang a note of alarm saying that Japan was assiduously perfecting her defenses to oppose effectively the Anglo-Americans in point of iron and money and that Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's statement made during the recent session of the Imperial Japanese Diet regarding war production was not false.

In the face of such growing apprehensions concerning the future of the war on the part of the anti-Axis nations, their war leaders are handicapped by their franticness and flightiness to an increasing degree. More so because they know that they must fight under strategic disadvantages forced to carry on their operations along an outer line of communications which require extensive supply lines. In contrast to the fact that the anti-Axis nations have lost their mobility because they are being forced to fight from the outside, the Axis nations, both in Asia and Europe are fighting with the natural advantage of striking out from the inside. Numerous are the examples of the disastrous consequences of fighting an enemy at long range.

With the present situation, thus, indicating clearly to the thinking public in Britain and the United States that all is not progressing as some wishful-thinkers thought it was, Winston Churchill's statement that the war must be expected to continue was a declaration which obliterated their last ray of hope for a quick end.

A Day of Snow

I woke up and found a world silver-white with snow. During the morning fine snow fell in dense masses, but later it turned to feathery snow which was driven, dancing and whirling, by the wind, and thus it never ceased all day.

Outside my study the white flakes whirled in confusion and the hill could only be dimly seen through falling snow. Now and then a strong gust of wind bore down upon the deep snow and scattered it in the air. In the afternoon the snow-fall grew heavier and interrupted the running of the regular coaches. Two or three times I heard the sharp cracking sounds of a tree breaking under the weight of the snow. As far as the eye could reach all was white, except for the greyish-black of the river, on which floated a dozen sea-gulls. From time to time a few of them would start up and, spreading their wings to their full extent, try to make head against the driving wind and snow, but everytime they were over-powered by the storm and abandoning the attempt, would sink back on to the water.

All day it snowed and the air was dark, with the whirling flakes. The world lay buried and wind and snow besieged the people in their houses. Night stole down upon the scene; at about ten I peeped into the darkness of the night by the light of a lamp; nothing met my gaze but dense masses of driven snow.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

A Year Ago Today

February 26, 1943

Japan was polled as "America's No. 1 enemy" by an overwhelming majority in the all-American survey of public opinion which was undertaken by the Gallup polls. Japan held 50 per cent of the polls and Germany was second with 34 per cent, while the remaining 13 per cent was held in abeyance. A similar survey made by the Gallup polls in June 1942 showed Germany in the first place with 50 per cent of the votes against Japan's 25 per cent, while the remaining 25 per cent was pending. In other words, the development of the situation in the global war during the past eight months has brought about marked transitions of public opinions especially in the case of the general American public whose majority now consider Japan and not Germany as their greatest enemy.

* * *

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* * *

The disbursement of enormous sums for the prosecution of the war for over three years by Britain is gradually endangering its economic foundation in spite of all the counter-measures being taken by the London Government. Coal production for this year will probably be smaller than 200,000,000 tons, which is entirely inadequate to meet the wartime demands. Prior to the outbreak of the present war, Britain had been importing about 70 per cent of the foodstuffs consumed in the country. At present, it must import 80 per cent due to the decrease of production at home. Nevertheless, the import of various foodstuffs is quickly diminishing rendering the food-supply in the country more and more difficult.

Trend of Britain's Foreign Policy

British Leaders Keenly Conscious of Inevitable Consequences of Unequal Anglo-U.S.-Soviet Partnership

By OUR POLITICAL COMMENTATOR

IV

Anxiety was voiced by Lord Woolton in the House of Commons on December 8 last. "For some years to come," asserted Lord Woolton, "we shall be a nation poor in wealth though rich beyond any dream of the past in reputation." In January last, a more gloomy picture of Britain's position in the post-war international relations was painted by Lord Halifax. In his Toronto speech, the British Ambassador said:

"As we begin to look beyond the war to the re-ordering of the world which must follow; we see three great Powers, the United States, Russia and China, great in numbers, areas and natural resources. Side by side with them is the United Kingdom with a population of less than fifty million, with a territory which could easily be contained in one of the larger states of the American Union and with natural resources which, though great in proportion to her size, are by themselves scarcely comparable with those of her companions. In the company of these Titans Britain, apart from the rest of the Commonwealth and Empire, could hardly claim equal partnership."

It is quite apparent that General Smuts, Ambassador Halifax and like-minded British leaders are keenly conscious of the inevitable consequences fo "unequal partnership." General Smuts declared: "In that trinity we will have two partners of immense power and resources—Russia and America. And you will have this island heart of the Empire and Commonwealth, weak in her European resources in comparison with the vast resources of the other two. Unequal partnership, I am afraid."

Accordingly, these British leaders advocate a different approach to the wretched situation in which Britain finds herself. First of all, they suggest that Britain must leave no stone unturned in order to bring up the standard of her power more nearly to the level of the Soviet Union and the Union and the United States before seeking full collaboration and cooperation with those two countries by revitalizing the ties of cooperation among the component members of the British Empire itself, and by entering into closer relations with "smaller democracies in Western Europe."

This does not mean that they under-rate the necessity on the part of Britain to enter into alliance with the Soviet Union and the United States as a means of prolonging their national existence. They all say that future security of the world will depend on successful cooperation among the three Powers in the pursuit of their respective world policy, and that Britain is obliged to play an important role in bringing about that cooperation. In connection with the Moscow Conference, for instance, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared before the House of Commons: "The duty of His Majesty's Government was to lend all its strength and authority to assist in the understanding with the United States and Soviet Russia and to make its own special contribution both as a western democracy with immense tradition behind it and as a center within the great Commonwealth."

V

The British press on the whole, however, would have the world believe that neither the Soviet Union's westward advance nor the United States' international New Deal policy deprives Britain of her peace of mind.

The Manchester Guardian, for instance, opined in its editorials on December 13 and 18 last that Britain has no reason to be pessimistic about her position in the post-war world. The paper asserted that inasmuch as the Soviet Union is to survive the current war as a wounded power, there is no sufficient reason for Britain to be apprehensive of the Soviet Union's power and influence. The Guardian further denounced the idea that Britain should resort to a policy of alliance as a bulwark against the Soviet menace.

Again, the Manchester Guardian on January 5 last asserted that the British Government should take positive steps to have the Moscow and Washington Governments recognize Britain's paramount position in the affairs of Western Europe. And urging an early consummation of the Western European Monetary scheme, the Guardian's leading article entitled "First Approach" declared: "It is pretty certain that the plan would get nowhere without active British participation. This is the point where technical devices meet the main lines of foreign policy." Then the Guardian impatiently asserted that the question is whether "we should recognize and frankly ask our allies in Washington and Moscow to appreciate that Great Britain has a special responsibility for the unity and well being of Western Europe. . . . We cannot postpone post-war issues indefinitely because they might be misunderstood in Washington and Moscow."

The Observer's leading article on December 12 last entitled "Defeatism," also denounced General Smuts because he had "over-estimated a probable weakness" and Lord Woolton for over-estimating "probable poverty" of post-war Britain, declaring that:

"To spread alarm and despondency is a wartime offense. Pessimism in high places about our peace time prospects is equally harmful. . . . We supported mighty army forces and yet we have not gone short at home. What sense can there be in the suggestion that when the burden of war is lifted and our resources are freed for more constructive tasks that we must accept defeat in peace that we would not endure in war. There is a distressing likeness between the attitude of this government to peace and that of its predecessor to war."

Furthermore, the Economist, on December 18 last, editorially asserted that Britain is not the only one that desires an alliance with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, opined the periodical, equally desires collaboration with Britain and other nations for its own rehabilitation after the war, pointing out that the dissolution of the Comintern is a clear evidence of the Soviet Union's willingness to maintain international collaboration and cooperation.

Thus, conscious and concerted efforts have been made by the British press to minimize a probable menace of the Soviet Union. They all have been endeavoring to create an impression that no fear motive is involved in Britain's continental policy and that the British West European Federation is being advocated as an indispensable bulwark against possible German menace. At the same time, they are trying to convince the Soviet Union and America that Britain has a special responsibility for the unity and well being of Western Europe.

Now, judging from the foregoing arguments and suggestions, it becomes increasingly clear that the British leaders are keenly conscious of Britain's dependence on the Soviet Union and the United States. This consciousness, in turn, seems to be the most powerful driving force in the reshaping of the course of Britain's wartime diplomacy and her world policy. In short, the British ruling classes are anxious to create a system of checks and balances in world politics. Accordingly, it is their common conviction that the British foreign policy should be designed to expedite the creation of such a system.

In the first place, the British leaders are fully convinced that the growing Soviet power and influence in Europe must be checked if Britain wants to retain her position as an European Power. However, they are quite aware that Britain is no longer equal to the weighty task. That is why they are advocating the desirability of entering into an alliance with the United States besides her alliance with the Soviet Union. They want to make an Anglo-American alliance not only a means of consolidating the British Empire and thus enabling it to become a guardian of British interests overseas but also a shield of British foothold in Europe.

As one of the most plausible arguments for an Anglo-American alliance, the British leaders contend that "American interest, being bound up with the survival and security of Great Britain, is identical with British interest in maintaining British power in Europe." Accordingly, they would make the American public believe that an alliance between Britain and America is indispensable for the common defense and the general well being of the two nations.

In the second place, the British ruling classes place more or less equal emphasis on the indispensability of an alliance between Britain and the Soviet Union. One can readily see that this emphasis betrays the real motives of the British leaders.

First of all, there is ample evidence of Britain's intention to forestall disadvantageous competition with the Soviet Union by means of an alliance with the latter. The idea of splitting Europe into two spheres of influence between Britain and the Soviet Union clearly attests to the British anxiety. There is every reason to believe that the British ruling classes are determined to check the Soviet Union's westward advance by a "great stroke of diplomacy."

The British leaders also consider an Anglo-Soviet alliance as an effective antidote to the vigorous infiltration of American power and influence into Africa, the Near and Middle East. Needless to say, the British are deeply concerned over the American commercial expansion into these regions which they take for granted as their spheres of influence. By means of an Anglo-Soviet alliance, Britain wants to neutralize America's monopolistic ambition in the Old World. The British European Monetary scheme is also intended as a counter-balance against the Dollar Imperialism of the United States.

Thus, Britain's foreign policy is evolving as an instrument of checks and balances directed primarily at her own allies. The irresistible forces that are compelling the reorientation of Britain's world policy are clear enough. But, just how far such a policy can go, of course, remains to be seen.

(End)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

The Etymology of 'Momo'

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part I

On the first day of March in the year 756 A.D., nearing the twilight of eve—the hour of day and of the season, when young men's minds may be supposed to be softly turning to romantic thoughts—the young accomplished courtier, later far-famed compiler of Manyoshu, gazing out rapturously upon the fair gardens of his mansion, wrote down two tanka, one on peach blossoms and the other on almond blossoms. The former reads:

"Haru no sono
"Kurenai niho-u
"Momo-no-hana
"Shita teru michi ni
"Ide-atsu otome"

which may literally be rendered thus:

"Spring gardens
"Glowing in the crimson-red
"Of peach blossoms;
"And on the illumined paths beneath
"There we see standing fair maidens."

One can hardly think of a tanka picture of a spring garden painted with greater artistry than here presented: it is a marvel of simplicity and artlessness the way the words are arranged, and yet one may almost smell the scent of the blossoms glowing (kaoru) and see the smiling damsels beneath or beside them, competing their charms with the blossoms. The other song reads:

"Waga sono no
"Sumomo-no-hana ka
"Niwa ni chiru
"Hadare no imada
"Nokori taru kamo"

which we may prosaically Anglicize thus,

"Are they the blossoms of the almond tree
"Scattered in my garden?
"Or the smudges of the thinning snow
"That remain unmelted still?

A Literary Paradise

The idea was evidently taken from one of the verses of his celebrated uncle Otomo-no-Tabito, who had sung numerous songs on plum blossoms in the same strains. It is clever, somewhat sophisticated, or a little "argumentative" and is therefore a poetry inferior. But the interest we have in these two songs is the fact of peach and almond being coupled which in Chinese poetry was very common, almost conventional, as indicated by the hackneyed phrase "To-ri" (or "to-li" in Chinese) meaning "peace and almond," and here Yakamochi shows himself susceptible to Chinese influence.

But it is a most remarkable thing that Manyoshu contains very few poems on peach blossoms, while it abounds in effusions on plum and cherry blossoms which gives to Yakamochi's verse quoted above a great rarity-value. This fact becomes all the more extraordinary when it is considered that the peace is an ever-recurring theme in classical Chinese literature in prose and verse. "To-gen" (peach grove) in Chinese is a kind of literary paradise reserved for hoary immortals and venerable poets to walk leisurely in the cool of the evening; and "li" (almost), it may be remembered, is one of the proudest family names in China, once borne by a great classical poet and an Emperor of the Twang dynasty, and also one of the most dispersed of family names in Chosen.

Idea of Eternity

All this, however, is no conclusive evidence of the Chinese origin of the peach. We can hardly reconcile Japanese "momo" with Chinese "to." You can easily trace the kinship between "ume" and "mei" and "uma" and "mah," but not between "momo" and "to." It is a very ancient word, as already said, originating in the divine age, first mentioned in connection with the extraordinary adventures of Izanagi-no-Mikoto. Indeed very frequently used is the word, but not in the sense of "peach," but in that of "hundred"—a great number. Here also is a curious coincidence: while momo is represented by the character for "hundred," "to" in Chinese ideography consists of two characters, placed side by side, representing "tree" and "cho" (an enormous number supposed to be a hundred million-times-hundred-million). Thus in both countries the peach is esteemed as a "tree of great fecundity, multiplying progeny, increasing prosperity, incalculable wealth and length of days and all the good things of this world and the next.

It may be remarked that the Japanese idea of "many," as seen in "momo," is rather modest in comparison with that of the Chinese who evidently wish to invest their peach with the terrifying number of "cho" (one "oku" multiplied by "oku," or 10,000,000,000,000,000). Though momo does not on the face of it make so brave a show, it nevertheless has a way of expressing astronomical figures, if you want. While "momo-nichi" a hundred days) and "momo-tose" (a hundred years) give a fair conception of lengthened-out space of time in a poetical fashion, our Manyo poets spoke of "momo-yo" (a hundred generations), even "momo-chi-yo" (a hundred - thousand - generations). Since "yo" stands for "world," even "eternity," the phrase "momo-yo" may be taken as signifying a "hundred worlds," or a "hundred eternities," that is, an infinite number, space, time or dimensions.

(To Be Concluded)

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Mutual Assistance

(From the Shanghai Times)

Furious Anglo-American counter-offensives in the war notwithstanding, Asia's struggle for emancipation and common prosperity is steadily making favorable progress, thanks to the genuine spirit of mutual assistance in which the great mass of Asiatic people are jointly striving for the establishment of a new order of lasting peace and justice in this part of the world. This new order project undoubtedly marks a great turning point in human history and is obviously destined to materialize as a natural sequel to the current global war. The world will thus be made finally safe for real peace and human progress, which have been seriously retarded on account of Anglo-American imperialism and plutocracy during the past several centuries. How soon then will this new period of human history be ushered in? The war is now in full swing, and it is still premature to make any prediction in this connection. All that we can say at present is that the closer the cooperation among all Asiatic nations in defending their common prosperity against Anglo-American aggression, the sooner will be the advent of the new period, in which we shall be able to enjoy a full measure of peace and security, independence and equality in a true spirit of fraternity within the framework of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region for the construction of which we are now fighting with our national destiny at stake.

Mutual assistance is indeed one of the most important factors of the new order of Greater East Asia, which is now rapidly taking shape in the wake of the war, as well as of our all-out war effort in fighting Anglo-American offensives, military, political economic, cultural and otherwise. It is therefore highly gratifying to note that the spirit of fraternity and mutual assistance among the Asiatic nations, and between Japan and China in particular, continues to become increasingly strong and cordial as the hostilities grow in intensity. How closely the people of Japan and China can cooperate with each other in good-neighborly spirit, if properly supervised, may be clearly seen from the spontaneous enthusiasm with which the Chinese citizens and Japanese residents in Shanghai have gone through in their anti-air raid drills. Special tribute is due to the Japanese and Chinese members who have executed their duties most conscientiously during the drill, especially during the black-out hours, helping each other in a spirit of genuine fraternity in controlling traffic and shouting warnings against the least leakage of light, or even against a lighted cigarette. Such cooperation can hardly be possible between any two peoples who are as self-centered and plutocratic as Americans and Britons are.

This instance will serve as an unmistakable indication of Anglo-American ideological and moral influence rapidly losing its grip on the mass of China's people. The rising tide of Pan-Asianism, however, is irresistibly strong and it will not be very long before all the 1,000 million Asiatics regain perfect self-consciousness as proud heirs to Asia's heritage of the world's oldest and finest civilization and culture. Thus we shall be able to fight on against Anglo-American aggression with an inflexible determination and unflinching courage until the whole of Asia is completely rid of imperialistic intruders, who have been the arch-enemies of world peace and human progress during the past centuries, when might was right, and the strong could have their own way in any part of the world at the expense of the weak. The War of Greater East Asia is therefore essentially a war for us to establish for all time to come the immutable truth of the principle that Asia belongs to the Asiatics, Japan to the Yamato race, China to the Chinese people, the Philippines to the Filipinos, Thailand to the Thai people, Burma to the Burmese, India to the Indians, etc. In order thus to restore our birthright to our own fatherlands and make good all the damages we have suffered at the hands of alien intruders in the past, we should redouble our war effort and make it as all-out as it should be in close cooperation with one another in a true spirit of good neighborliness and mutual assistance.

Rent Asunder

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

The United States is finding its war efforts undermined by political strife and dissension. This strife and dissension is fast reaching its climax with the impending Presidential election, with Republicans and Democrats, devoting more attention to their political interests than to the country's, vying for the coveted appointment of President of the United States.

In the coming Presidential election, the Democrats, all their professions to the contrary notwithstanding, are naturally anxious that the head of the United States should be chosen from among themselves. For the Democratic Party, it was an unprecedented victory when Roosevelt was re-elected for the third term running. This record the Democrats are out to preserve by having another Democrat elected through wire-pulling, even if that Democrat is not Roosevelt.

Unfortunately, however, in the prevailing circumstances the Democratic Party cannot find much favor in the United States. Through Roosevelt, the Democrats might claim to have done for the people of the United States during the present President's first two terms of office, but Roosevelt's third term, which began on November 5, 1940, has seen how U.S. diplomacy has miscarried and how the American nation has been plunged into some of the gravest disasters on record. The change from isolationism to active interference in others' affairs—in fact, active participation in international brigandage, brought the United States into World War II. Ever since the United States entered the war, nothing has happened to convince the people of America of the wisdom of their Democrat President in deciding that the United States should range themselves on the side of Britain.

This gives the Republicans the trump card in the coming Presidential election. The Republicans have it still fresh in their memory that their candidate Wendell Willkie lost the coveted appointment as head of the United States to Roosevelt in 1940. With the Democrats in disfavor as a result of the political blunderings of Roosevelt and with the United States under their present Democrat President having little chance of being retrieved from the mire as a result of the outbreak of war in the Pacific, the Republicans are fully aware that they have the best chance of winning in the coming election.

And so they are sparing no effort to secure this victory, going to such lengths as to compel influential men in the United States to condemn "pressure groups" for attempting to employ "political pistons" against the Administration in order to gain their own ends. This clearly reflects the political strife and dissension existing in the United States—strife and dissension whose effect on the war effort is heightened by the avarice of war profiteers. Added to all this, the United States has to contend with labor unrest and serious shortages of cardinal materials.

Internal troubles and continued defeats, especially in the Pacific theater of war, will rend the United States asunder.

For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

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Press Comments

Saturday, February 26
ASAHI—War Pledge Renewed; Decisive War Measures
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Costly Strategy

War Pledge Renewed

ASAHI—Lieutenant Commander Marquis Masahiko Otowa, second son of His Imperial Highness General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, was among the heroes of the Kuezyerin and Ruot garrisons who carried out their last charge into an overwhelming force of the enemy and fell fighting to the last moment.

Giving battle to the Americans that came attacking those islands of the Marshalls group, turning the seas brocaded with coral reefs into a scene of indescribable grimness, the Japanese Army and Navy defenders of the two bases went down to be enshrined as guardian gods of their mother country. Besides the 4,500 officers and men there were 2,000 civilians in Army and Navy service, who shared their fate with the fighting men.

The situation, as can be seen, is most stringent. In modern warfare, there is no distinction between the firing line and the home front. There is no difference between combatants and non-combatants. Whether we hear the drone of enemy planes overhead or not, whether we hold rifle or hammer, our fatherland requires only one thing of us. Each of our places of work is connected straight to the battlefield.

Receiving the tragic news, we renew our pledge to lay down our lives in the cause of our country. This must not be mere phraseology. There is nothing we cannot accomplish if we make the minds and hearts of those at the front even as ours.

Decisive War Measures

ASAHI—At the first session of the Cabinet council since its reconstruction, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo expressed his resolve to carry out daring measures to cope with the stringent war situation. The resolution has been embodied in a 15-item scheme for decisive war emergency measures, which was published yesterday.

The lukewarm sort of peacetime living is no longer permissible. Each of the 15 items is well-suited to make our adjustments to the times more complete and all are such measures as we had been hoping the Government would adopt.

Peacetime living is not for us. Those in command of our places of work should take to heart the example of the skilled and gallant commanders at the front. Fit men in fit places is a policy that properly should be considered not by the men to be employed but by those who employ. As in the case of men summoned to the colors, each man should be ready to do anything asked to be done, to embrace a new occupation at any time. The late Prince Hirobumi Ito's esaying: "As a private I'll go" is most significant in such a sense. Students and women, when called to work, should go in the same spirit.

The home front is the same as the firing line. Those in command must carry out their convictions without flinching in the face of any difficulty and the fighters behind the lines must do their bidding in the spirit of soldiers. That the home front is battlefield itself is no longer a mere metaphor.

Costly Strategy

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The most noteworthy features of the present European War situation, aside from the struggle on the Eastern Front, are the German retaliation for Anglo-American air raids, the growing impatience of the anti-Axis forces on the Nettuno front and the change of British attitude toward the Polish refugee regime.

The British are growing impatient to reach Rome because they are apparently intending to effect a landing on the Balkan Peninsula and to prevent the Soviets from coming down south.

The sudden change in the British attitude toward the Polish refugee regime reflects the delicate situation between Britain and the Soviet Union. Underestimating the Soviet strength, the Anglo-Americans thought that they could exact the sacrifice of the Soviet Union by a mere verbal promise of landing in Europe but events have proved that they must trample underfoot their own Atlantic Charter in the case of Poland as in the case of many others. In their bombing operations on Europe, they are merely suffering a mounting casualty list in return for their senseless brutality of bombing non-combatants. Anglo-American leaders, panic-stricken by the German retaliatory bombings that have made them recall 1941, are warning against roseate optimism and are emphasizing the armed strength of Germany.

Premier Josef Stalin on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

ANOTHER HEAVY RAID IS MADE ON LONDON BY REICH AIR FORCES

Is 3rd Big Attack Since Jan.; 6,000 Tons of Bombs Dropped in Past Week

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—Aerial warfare between the Anglo-American and German forces continued at a furious tempo yesterday, with the Luftwaffe, last night, again making a successful large-scale raid on London, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today, according to reports received here.

Authoritative quarters in Berlin described the raid which lasted from yesterday night to this morning, as one of the "most concentric assaults ever undertaken against the British capital," and that extensive fires had been caused.

These quarters declared that in the raids during the past week, the German air forces had dropped more than 6,000 tons of high explosive and incendiary bombs on London, adding that it must not be overlooked that the most up-to-date German bombs have a greater explosive and incendiary effect than the corresponding British bombs. It was claimed that these 6,000 tons correspond in power to about 9,000 tons of British bombs.

Meanwhile, it is also reported that American and British bombers struck back at Germany in raids which lasted from last night to this morning.

A London dispatch said that over 1,000 British bombers had attacked, for the sixth consecutive day, the German aircraft center at Schweinfurt and Steyr in Austria. American planes from Italy also made a daylight raid yesterday on Steyr, the report added.

In its communique, the Fuehrer's Headquarters also disclosed that damage had been caused especially in the cities of Schweinfurt and Gotha, adding that the German air defense forces had destroyed 166 enemy planes, including 143 four-motored bombers.

In conclusion, it was revealed that eight German planes had failed to return from yesterday's raid on London.

Heavy Damage Caused

Domei

BERLIN, February 25.—The continuation of German air raids on London is being regarded in Berlin as a matter of course since the new phase of the "battle of London" obviously forms a part of the systematic battle against Britain.

Last night, the Luftwaffe carried out its eighth heavy blow and third large-scale attack against London. The great series of attacks began in January.

During the attack on January 2, more than 1,000 tons of incendiary and explosive bombs were showered on London. In February, and particularly in the course of the heavy attacks of last week, these bombing raids were further intensified.

Including last night's attack, the Luftwaffe has dropped 6,000 tons of explosive and incendiary bombs on the British capital.

According to reliable information, the number of houses, completely destroyed during January and Feb-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

PRAVDA ATTACKS HEARST FOR UNPATRIOTIC STAND

Claims U.S. Publisher Is Trying to Break Up Pact

Special

LISBON, February 25.—The official Soviet organ, Pravda, in an article written by Dimitri Zaslavsky, levelled one of the most furious verbal attacks on Randolph Hearst, American newspaper publisher, according to a report received here.

The article was entitled "Randolph Hearst, American friend of Adolf Hitler."

In scathing words, Mr. Zaslavsky asserted that the publisher was trying to destroy the alliance between the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States whose sons, he said, are shedding blood on the battlefield in the name of freedom and independence. The article made it clear that Mr. Zaslavsky considers Hearst as "carrying on in opposition to the United States Government and the overwhelming majority of the American people."

It will be recalled that the Russian writer recently attacked Wendell Willkie, prominent Republican leader.

Australia Will Not Cede New Caledonia to U.S. After War, Says Evatt

Special

LISBON, February 25.—Australian Foreign Minister Dr. Evatt declared in Parliament that the cession of New Caledonia to the United States after the war would not even for a moment be approved by any Australian Government, according to a Canberra dispatch. The Foreign Minister's statement regarding New Caledonia was made in connection with an article which appeared in the Melbourne Herald. Minister Evatt failed, however, to explain what other hitherto unrevealed events induced the Australian Government at the present moment to make such a statement.

INDIAN LEADERS TO STAY IN PRISON, SAYS WAVELL

Dangles Flimsy Promises In Front of Legislators

Special

LISBON, February 24.—Speaking a few days before the death of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi in Poona Prison, Field Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, once again told the combined Indian legislature that, "I see no reason for releasing those responsible for the declaration of August 8, 1942."

Wavell stated that he would remain adamant about keeping the Indian leaders in prison "until I am convinced their policy of non-cooperation and even obstruction has been withdrawn."

The militant Viceroy, "speaking bluntly as a soldier," again resorted to the old British tactics of holding out glittering promises to India "after the war" in an attempt to win the Indian support.

Wavell indignantly denied that British actions in India were "prompted by any sense of imperialism or wish for domination." However, he stated that "until the two main parties, at least, can come to terms, I don't see any immediate hope of progress." He said that until the Indians can agree on the form of Indian Constitution, "the transfer of power cannot be made."

The Viceroy stressed the existing differences fostered by the British among the Hindus and Moslems by blandly stating, "I can only say this—you cannot alter geography." At the same time, Wavell savagely attacked a certain "important element which stands aloof"—obviously referring to the imprisoned Indian leaders—by declaring, "I recognize how much ability and highmindness it contains but I deplore its present policy and methods as barren and impractical."

U.S. Ex-War Chief Against Roosevelt's Fourth Term

Special

LISBON, February 25.—Harry Woodring, former U.S. Secretary of War under President Roosevelt, announced his opposition to Roosevelt's fourth term and has established the "Free Democratic Party" in New York, according to a New York dispatch.

Woodring was dismissed by Roosevelt in 1940 because he did not support the war course.

It is also expected that James Farley, former National Secretary of the Democratic Party, who separated from Roosevelt due to difference in opinion, will join this new organization. If Farley joins this organization, it will actually mean a split in the Democratic Party.

Chungking to Appoint New Envoy to America

Domei

CANTON, February 25.—Chungking Ambassador to Washington, Wei Tao-ming, who was recalled by Chiang Kai-shek returned to Chungking on January 26, and it is now reported that Chungking authorities are selecting his successor because of the urgent need of strengthening the policy of depending on the United States, according to information reaching here.

As candidates for the Washington post are mentioned Shao Li-tzu, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Kan Nai-kuang, Secretary of the Supreme National Defense Committee. Some quarters report that Lin Yutang, famous commentator, would be selected for the post.

VIVID IMPRESSIONS of his recent trip to the South were given by German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer to Japanese and German newspapermen at the Reich Embassy yesterday.

Reich Envoy Stahmer Lauds Firm Defenses, Reconstruction By Nippon In South Regions

Meets Heads of Thailand, P.I. During Tour; Avers Resources To Greatly Aid War Effort

The defenses in the Southern Regions under Japanese occupation are exceedingly solid. Economic reconstruction in the area is progressing apace, attended by extraordinary successes. The native inhabitants are cooperating with the Japanese on the spot assiduously, zealously and voluntarily.

These are some of the points which most impressed German Ambassador to Tokyo, H. G. Stahmer, during his one-month tour of inspection in the Southern Regions from where he returned here on Friday.

Ambassador Stahmer left Tokyo on January 28 and, after an extensive trip throughout the South, came back to the capital at 5:07 p.m. on Friday by the Limited Express "Fuji" from Fukuoka. He had visited Taihoku, Manila, Labuan and Kuching (Borneo), Shonan, Bangkok, Penang (Malai), Djakarta, Buitenzorg, Bandoeng, Magelang, Semarang (Java), Macassar, Menado (Celebes), and Davao in the Philippines.

The Reich Ambassador was accompanied by Stanislaus Joachim Klimek, Second Secretary in the German Embassy; Major Yamazaki of the War Ministry and Bunshichi Hoshi, attache in the Foreign Office. Major-General Alfred Kretschmer and Major-General Wolfgang von Gronau, military and aeronautical attaches respectively of the German Embassy, accompanied the Ambassador as far as Shonan.

Impressed by Tour

"I have seen with my own eyes," Ambassador Stahmer told the Japanese and German newspapermen in a joint press interview held at 6 p.m. yesterday at the German Embassy immediately after his arrival here, "the strong defenses in the Southern Regions under occupation by the Japanese Forces. The fortifications are very solid in spite of the fact that they had been built speedily in a short space of time after the occupation of the areas. The Japanese General whom I met was full of confidence and I saw with my very eyes the Imperial Forces holding to these strong defenses, repulsing all counter-attacks of the enemy whenever and wherever they were launched."

"The second point which struck the German envoy was the rapid economic and industrial construction being made in the Southern Areas. Ambassador Stahmer stated that he was surprised at the abundance of natural resources, especially foodstuffs, everywhere in the occupied areas. These resources, he pointed out, are being developed and utilized quite successfully for the prosecution of the war and economic rehabilitation. He declared that he had seen at the plants and refineries at various places these raw materials being manufactured with admirable diligence and with fitting methods.

"I inspected shipyards and large refineries for quinine, sugar and tin. There, I saw the Japanese exerting extraordinary efforts to develop and utilize to the fullest measure these vital resources, contributing materially to the prosecution of the war."

The third and the most important point that attracted his attention, Ambassador Stahmer said, was the admirable collaboration between the Japanese and the native inhabitants, based on deep mutual understanding. He declared that he had observed with deep emotion the native inhabitants working hard with the Japanese and in a harmonious, amicable atmosphere. This fact, he asserted, was particularly manifest in Malai and Indonesia.

"At Djakarta," he continued, "I inspected a school where native students were studying the Japanese language zealously and voluntarily. At an institution there for training native teachers, I also noted a strong will among the future instructors and instructresses to cooperate with the Japanese in the education of the rising native generation. In short, I was profoundly impressed by the people's will for cooperation based on confidence and understanding."

Regarding his visits to Thailand and the Philippines, Ambassador Stahmer declared:

Met Phibun, Laurel

"At Bangkok, I conferred with Prime Minister Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram and Foreign Minister Direk Jaiyanama, the latter former Thai Ambassador to Japan, both of whom were kind enough to invite me.

"In Manila, I met President Jose P. Laurel and the Cabinet Ministers. I was deeply moved to learn that the leaders of these countries, fully appreciative of the Greater East Asiatic ideals as advocated by Japan, are exerting their utmost to realize these principles. All the economic, industrial and other manifold undertakings in these countries are being pushed in line with the principles of Greater East Asia, and they are attended by remarkable successes."

When one of the newspapermen asked the Reich Ambassador what was his comparative view of the Japanese-occupied areas in the South and the territories under German occupation, Mr. Stahmer declared that the administrative measures taken by Japan in the Southern Regions and by Germany in Europe were the same in fundamental principles and aims.

He pointed out that just as the Japanese-occupied areas in the South are being solidly defended, so Germany is strengthening the defenses in Norway, Belgium and the Atlantic coasts while stress is laid by both countries on realizing self-sufficiency in their respective occupied territories.

Drawing the Ambassador's attention to the fact that in the eyes of thinking Japanese, the Japanese administration in the South still left something more to be desired, another interviewer asked him for frank criticisms, whereupon Mr. Stahmer, declared:

Lauds Progress Made

"What I have just said fully represents my frank opinion. What I have mentioned, I confirmed unmistakably. Truly, brilliant success has crowned the construction of military defenses as well as economic reconstruction undertaken by the Japanese in the Southern Areas. This is my unreserved criticism and personally too, I am very much satisfied with the actual conditions there."

Further pressed on the point by another journalist, who insisted on obtaining from the Ambassador, if possible, advices for this country from his viewpoint as an authority on financial problems and as the representative of a highly industrial country, Mr. Stahmer, with a shrug, declared that what he had said, he had said with conviction. "Not being an authority," he stated, "I have no special advices to present at the moment. Personally, I am very much gratified. I made my statement on the education of native inhabitants, especially of the Indonesians, with particularly firm conviction."

Ambassador Stahmer stated that it being wartime, Japan's policies in the South were naturally so executed as to meet the war requirements such as military defenses and autarchy in food supply, adding that he believed that when the war is over, some new measures that would suit the new situation might probably be taken.

Ambassador Stahmer, at the end of his interview, took the occasion to express his thanks toward the Japanese War Ministry and the Foreign Office for providing him an opportunity of inspecting the Southern Regions for which he had long aspired.

POLISH UNITS CLASH IN PALESTINE AREA; BRITISHERS WORRIED

Troops Refuse Fighting On Italian Front Until National Status Clear

Special

LISBON, February 25.—Severe, bloody collisions are reported to have occurred within the Polish army contingents stationed in Palestine, according to available information which has reached here from Ankara.

The reason for the brawls was the decision to send Polish troops in active service to the Italian front.

Large portions of the Polish troops in Palestine, together with their officers, strongly objected to this action, on the ground that the question of the future structure of Poland has not been clarified.

It is further learned that the representative of the Polish emigre government in the Near East, Strasburger, tried to intervene and persuade the obstructing Polish soldiers to submit to the orders. His efforts, however, obviously failed.

This conflict is expected to have wide repercussions throughout the entire Polish camp in the Near East and is causing much concern to the British authorities.

The papers in Palestine, however, were not permitted to carry any details of this event. The Palestine Post was the only paper which had an article which spoke of certain difficulties in the Polish camp without publishing any further details.

Romer Sees Eden

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 24.—Foreign Minister Tadeuz Romer of the refugee Polish regime at London, today, called on Foreign Secretary Eden and formally expressed the regime's attitude toward Prime Minister Churchill's proposal concerning the Curzon line, according to a report from the British capital.

London observers believe that the opinion expressed by Romer to Eden was the same as that which had been voiced by the Dziennik Polska, which declared that "the Curzon line could never be accepted."

In this connection, the News Chronicle, London, said, "If the opinion of the Polish Government coincides with that expressed by the Dziennik Polska, there will be no prospect of settling the Soviet-Polish issue."

Disagree With Churchill

Special

LISBON, February 25.—Reuter diplomatic correspondent, Randal Neale, stated today that the Polish reaction to Prime Minister Churchill's statement on the Soviet-Polish frontier question was communicated to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden by Polish Foreign Minister Tadeuz Romer, according to a London dispatch.

The exiled Polish government and its supporters in London are unanimous in considering that the views expressed by Churchill are in disagreement with the Polish regime's latest suggestion communi-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

Rejection by Stalin Of Churchill's Offer Seen as Certainty

Special

LISBON, February 25.—Premier Josef Stalin's rejection of the latest compromise offer of the Polish regime is regarded as a foregone conclusion, according to a dispatch from London. This belief gained ground following the reported refusal of the exiled Polish government to accept the Curzon line as the future Polish-Soviet frontier. The Soviet reply to this proposal which was transmitted to Premier Stalin by Prime Minister Winston Churchill is expected to restate the Soviet Government's insistence on the acceptance of the Curzon line and some reshuffling of the Polish Cabinet.

NIPPON AIRMEN BLASTING FOE'S AIR BASES IN CHINA

Raids on Fukien, Kiangsi Provinces Harass Enemy

Attacks by Japanese Air Units on enemy air bases in China have been recently stepped up markedly and our airmen have succeeded in snuffing out all enemy activities with brilliant war results, states Domei, and enemy air units are reported resorting to evading tactics in face of appalling losses suffered by them.

On February 18 at the foremost front-line enemy base at Kienow in Fukien Province, and on February 24 at Kiangsi Province, Japanese raiders carried out telling attacks and paralyzed major enemy communication lines with direct bomb hits. Due to such annihilative blows the enemy air units are said to be resorting to dodging tactics to avoid similar costly losses.

In Central China, meanwhile, our punitive forces are piling up huge successes. In mopping-up operations against the enemy recently in Mengchiachuang in northwestern Hopei Province, Lengchuan and in Yinsui, 194 enemy dead and prisoners were counted and large quantities of arms and ammunition were also captured.

Bombing of Monastery Hit by Shonan Journal

Special

SHONAN, February 23.—Commenting on the bombing of the Cassino Monastery, the Shonan Shimbun, yesterday, declared that the enemy's latest act of ruthless vandalism had shocked but did not surprise the Catholic world, for the Catholics are now becoming accustomed to the misdeeds of the Anglo-Americans—the so-called champions of the Catholic faith.

Declaring that the Monastery had contained the rarest collection of historical, scientific and literary treasures, representing the labors of the Benedictine Fathers since the ninth century, the journal said, "These treasures, now lost to the Catholic world, are irreplaceable. Their destruction is unforgiveable."

Asserting that the enemy is finding his foothold in Italy a liability, the paper stated: "The enemy is hard put to retain his foothold. In his desperation, he is destroying churches and monasteries. This truth is becoming increasingly evident to all the Catholics whose disgust for the enemy is now complete.

Churches in Holland Razed

Domei

NYMWEGEN, February 23.—The ancient town of Nymwegen in the Netherlands was heavily damaged by Anglo-American bombers yesterday. St. Stephen's Church and Carmolite Church that were built in the 14th century by Eduard Kuypers were set on fire. Canisius Church and the St. Franciscus Church were also bombed and razed.

The number of dead and wounded could not be ascertained so far since numerous victims are still buried under the debris.

En Route to Saudi-Arabia

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—Syrian Foreign Minister Djamal Mardam left today for El Riyadh, capital of Saudi-Arabia, at the invitation of King Ibn Saud of Saudi-Arabia to confer on the question of forming an Arab League, according to Damascus reports.

NEW COUP BY ARMY WINS IN ARGENTINA; SEEN AS PRO-AXIS

U.S. Hopes Get Set-Back; New Gov't. May Attempt To Resume Axis Relations

Special

LISBON, February 25.—The new Argentine Government headed by Vice-President and Minister of War, General Edelmiro Farrell, under the Ramirez Government which was ousted yesterday in another army coup d'etat is generally believed to be pro-Axis in sentiment, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

General Farrell is known as an ultra-nationalist and an opponent of Pan-American cooperation.

The dispatch stated that he recently resigned as War Minister in the Ramirez Cabinet, in preparation for stepping into the presidency.

It was widely reported that Admiral Leon Scasso, one of the strongest Argentine pro-Fascists, would become Vice-President.

The new revolution came as President Ramirez was attempting to form a more liberal government.

It will be recalled that Argentina, under the relentless pressure of the United States recently, finally broke off relations with the Axis and some observers believed that the new regime might attempt to re-establish diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan.

Washington Is Worried

The immediate reaction in Washington was an expression of concern over the new development which generally was interpreted as doing the anti-Axis cause no good and as a setback to the efforts of the United States to get Argentina's full cooperation.

Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius today said that the Argentine situation gives "ground for concern" according to a Washington dispatch.

Stettinius indicated that the coup may necessitate an inter-American diplomatic conference to determine a joint policy. He added that the Argentine coup may raise questions affecting the security of the hemisphere.

The nationalistic paper, El Cabildo, of Buenos Aires said that Ramirez resigned because of "ill health." However, according to reports reaching here from Montevideo, a group of army officers who opposed the breaking off the relations with the Axis took over the government in a bloodless coup, forcing Ramirez to sign his resignation.

The resignation signed by Ramirez at his home in Buenos Aires said:

"To the people of Argentina:

"Tired by intense duties of the government which force me to take a rest on this date, I delegate my power to Vice-President General Edelmiro J. Farrell."

Farrell Is Designated

The same reports said that Farrell was designated to succeed Ramirez by the revolutionary junta of six generals of which Farrell is a member.

Reports reaching Montevideo quoting reliable sources in Buenos Aires said that the coup was led by Minister of the Interior General Luis Perlinger who is backed by Eduardo Avalos, commander of the Campo de Mayo garrison.

These reports added that the coup took place in the War Ministry where the entire Government leaders had been gathered since early morning to hear Ramirez speak on

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

U.S. OFFICERS, MEN KILLED BY FAMISHED N. AFRICANS

Natives Enraged When Foodstuff Requisitioned

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—Ever since the intrusion of the American forces into North Africa, the high-handed requisitioning in large quantities of various foodstuff had been the source of smouldering indignation to the people.

According to Algiers dispatches today, the inhabitants in the Atlas Mountain ranges finally gave vent to their justifiable wrath by firing on four trucks and one motorcar used by the American forces for the purpose of requisitioning cattle and wheat from the people. Three American officers and several guards are reported to have been killed.

U.S. STEEL WORKERS IN 2 CITIES WALK OUT

Change in Work Schedule, Higher Pay Cripple Plants In Detroit and Houston

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—The outbreak of two large-scale strikes is reported from, Detroit, Michigan, and Houston, Texas, according to a New York dispatch.

Approximately 5,500 members of the United Automobile Workers' Union affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations commenced a strike today at the Great Lakes Steel Works Company and Bricks Manufacturing Company. It is observed with interest here that the strikers were displeased with the change of the six-day a week schedule to the five-day a week program enforced by the company.

Work at the Bricks plant has been completely suspended, and the Great Lakes Steel Company has been forced to effect a partial suspension of operations.

In Houston, 1,700 workers connected with the United Steel Workers' Union affiliated with the C.I.O., have gone on a strike for higher wages in view of the marked rise in prices. The factories of the Sheffield Steel Company have also been forced to close down, it is reported.

Polish Units Clash In Palestine Area; Britishers Worried

(Continued from Page 1)

cated to Churchill for transmission to Premier Josef Stalin.

This suggestion, Neale stated, is believed to have provided for a temporary border to run from east of Vilna to east of Lwow, that is east of the Curzon line.

As a result of Churchill's statement, the Polish attitude has been stiffened once more.

The Polish regime now has rejected the Curzon line, the diplomatic correspondent stated, adding that the new Polish position was expressed in a leading article in the semi-official Polish daily, Dziennik Polska, yesterday.

Opposition Is Scored

Special

LISBON, February 25.—The rejection of the Curzon line in the settlement of the Soviet-Polish border by the Polish paper in Britain, Dziennik Polska, was denounced by the diplomatic correspondent of the News Chronicle as showing lack of appreciation for the restless and untiring efforts of Churchill and Eden to bring about the end of the border tiff, according to a London dispatch.

The diplomatic correspondent stated that if this paper represents the opinion of the Polish regime in exile, there is very little hope for the termination of the dispute between the Soviet Union and Poland.

Shanghai to Distribute Cotton Cloth in March

Special

SHANGHAI, February 25.—The first distribution of cotton cloth bought up in Shanghai by the National Government of China last autumn, will be carried out early next month.

It is understood that the first distribution will be made by the All-China Commercial Control General Association through the various cotton merchants' associations. About 744,000 yards of cotton fabric will be distributed through 700 cotton cloth merchants.

The price of the cloth has been fixed at double the original price paid by the Commercial Control Association, plus 10 and 20 per cent commissions for wholesalers and retailers respectively.

Preparations are now being made for the organization of a cotton cloth wholesale merchants' association as an organ for handling cotton piece goods and yarns.

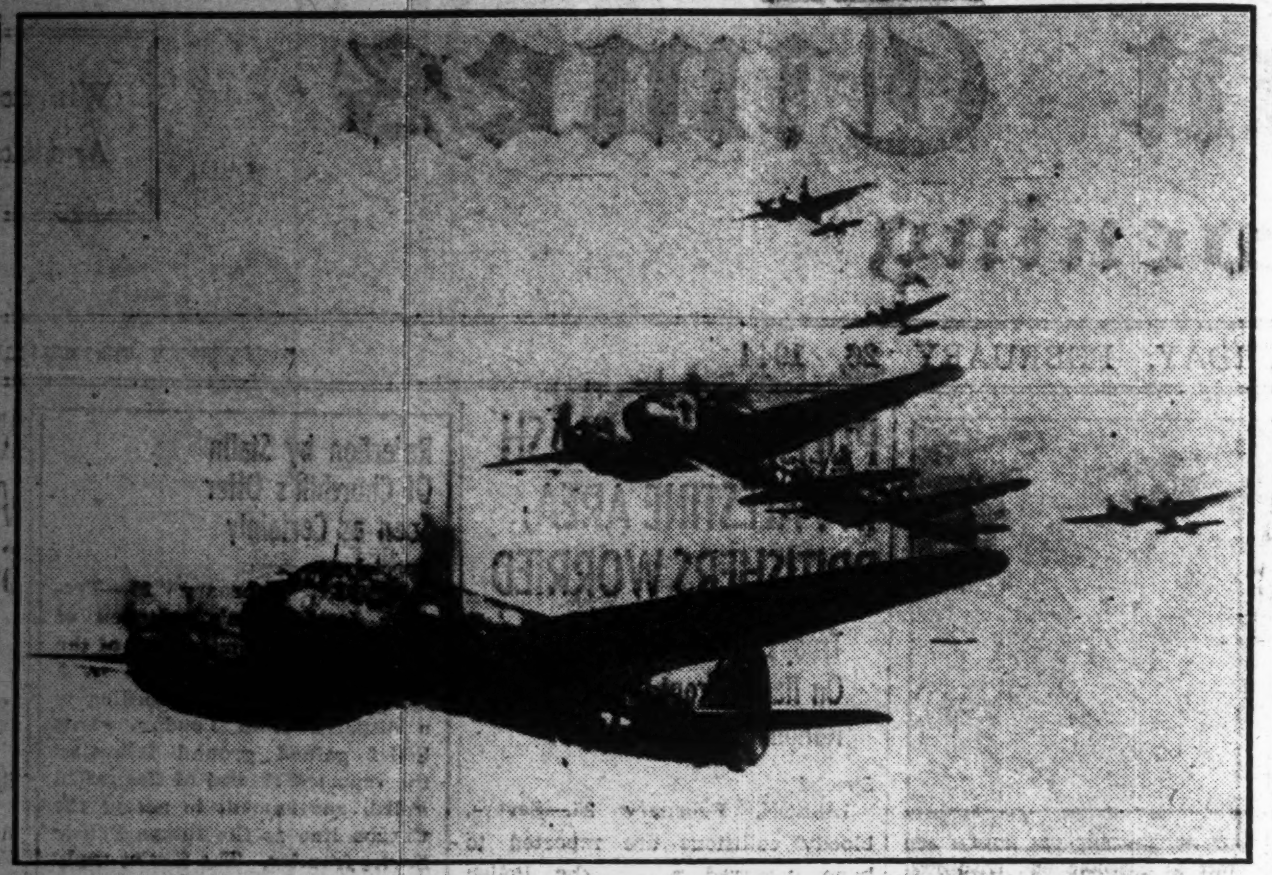
Philippines to Stress Physical Culture Study

Special

MANILA, February 23.—In order to develop strong and healthy citizens capable of giving the best service to the New Philippines, extensive and thorough physical culture activities have been planned by the Bureau of Physical Education, Gabriel Manalac, Vice-Minister of Education, revealed yesterday.

Mr. Manalac said that the program is the natural outcome of the cardinal policy of the Government for improving the racial stock. Mass athletics and group games will be given special emphasis not only in schools but all departments and institutions of the Government.

Pointing out to the success of mass athletics and combative games in Japan, he expressed the belief that the plan will work successfully.



RETALIATION WITH INTEREST is being paid by the powerful air arm of the Reich which is daily pounding the British capital with furious hails of explosive and incendiary bombs. Shown above is a squadron of Junker JU-88 planes which are playing an important role in the systematic destruction of London now being carried out by the Luftwaffe in return for the atrocity raids perpetrated by the enemy.

SENATORS OVER-RIDE ROOSEVELT'S VETO

Bill Becomes Law; Revolt Against Roosevelt May Spread to Foreign Policies

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—The United States Senate over-rode the Presidential veto on the taxation increase bill by an overwhelming vote of 72 to 14 today, according to Washington reports.

As the House of Representatives had already rejected President Roosevelt's veto on the bill, the taxation increase measure involving $2,315,000,000 has formally become a law, despite the strong opposition of the President.

Foreign Policies Menaced

Special

LISBON, February 25.—The U.S. Senate, today, duplicated the action taken yesterday by the House of Representatives by over-riding the President's veto on the new $2,315.000,000 tax bill by a vote of 72 to 14, according to a Washington dispatch.

The bill, therefore has become a law despite the President's veto and constitutes one of the worst political setbacks for Roosevelt.

It will be recalled that Roosevelt had asked for at least $10,500,000,000 in new revenues, but Congress had cut the tax legislation down to $2,315,000,000. As a result, the President had sent the bill bouncing back to Congress with a scathing message that the taxation the bill provided for was a "relief measure not for the needy but for the greedy."

Another Washington dispatch said that Roosevelt, meanwhile, is in seclusion from the press and public at an undisclosed point away from Washington.

Another Washington dispatch said that it is now feared that this Congressional revolt may spread to Roosevelt's foreign policies. According to the New York Herald Tribune, hope was expressed in more than one high Washington quarter that the rift in the domestic policies will not affect programs directly connected with the war effort. However, some observers are saying that the rift between the executive and the legislature is so deep that Roosevelt's foreign policy "will soon become" the next target of attack by President's Congressional foes.

Hitherto, the Administration has been able to command a large Congressional majority on its foreign policy though not without a considerable wrangling at times.

However, the New York Herald Tribune reports that "there is increasing sentiment in Congress that the supplies to the allied nations, particularly Britain and its dominions, should be made on a cash basis, or at least there should be more 'horse trading'—meaning shrewd bargaining—with the British in such matters as shipping American oil for British use."

It is also pointed out that Congress has an additional check on expenditures linked with the foreign policy through Congressional control over funds for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which, in turn, finances the Foreign and Economic Administration acquiring such strategic materials as natural rubber, tin, quinine, and the United States Commercial Corporation which is engaged in preclusive buying operations of vital materials.

The same Washington dispatch stated that as far as the future fate of Roosevelt's foreign policy was concerned much now depends on how much support the internationally minded Republicans will extend to him, and also how strongly the voters will back the Administration's foreign policy which, in turn, influences the action of the entire Representatives and Senators up for reelection in November.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 25

All Soviet attacks were also frustrated yesterday in the Krivoi Rog area. Our own attacks west of Svenigorodka and in the region south of the Pripjet marshes made further progress despite stiff enemy resistance.

South of the Beresina and north of Regachev, heavy defensive fighting is being continued with the enemy receiving reinforcements. The Soviet attempt to reach the northern bank of the Beresina collapsed in embittered forest fighting.

Regachev Is Evacuated

The city of Regachev was evacuated in the night preceding February 24 after all installations had been blown up. Further toward the north, our counter-attacking troops threw back the advanced enemy forces and wiped out an enemy fighting group which had broken into the German lines. Strong bomber and battleplane formations supported the ground fighting units and inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the Soviets.

Southeast of Vitebsk, all Soviet attacks and repeated attempts at widening the dent collapsed. Here, 17 enemy tanks were destroyed. Between the railway line of Pleskau-Luga and Lake Pleskau, the Soviets with fresh forces resumed their attacks aiming at a break through. However, all enemy attacks were foiled particularly in counter-attacks.

Parissara Isle Retaken

Our troops reconquered Parissara Island in Lake Peipus and remained in possession of it despite several Soviet counter-attacks.

Southwest of Narva, violent enemy thrusts were unsuccessful and the attacks made by the Esthonian volunteers northwest of the city after embittered fighting led to the removal of the enemy bridgehead across Narva.

In Italy, there was no fighting activity of importance. Our long-range batteries with telling effect continued the shelling of the enemy disembarcations in the Nettuno area to break up the enemy supply traffic.

In the noon hours of February 24, American bomber formations strongly escorted by fighters made terror attacks against some places in northern, central and southern Germany. Damage was particularly caused in Schweinfurth and Gotha. Last night British bomber formations made another terror attack against Schweinfurth. Enemy planes also dropped bombs on places in western Germany. Our air defense forces in the course of these enemy air raids destroyed 166 enemy aircraft including 143 four-engined bombers.

The German Luftwaffe last night made another successful large-scale attack on London.

Motor torpedo boats last night at the Channel exit sank one enemy steamer of 2,000 gross register tons torpedoing at the same time two other steamers totalling 5,000 tons out of a British convoy, which was escorted by destroyers. The sinking of the torpedoed ships is probable. A British formation of motor torpedo boats suffered considerable damage during their unsuccessful attempt at attacking the returning German formation. All German units returned to their bases without suffering losses.

FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE SET FOR MITSUI ENTERPRISES

The structure of the principal Mitsui enterprises will be fundamentally changed in order to bolster further their activities in the field of heavy industry, with the reorganization of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha as the Mitsui Honsha, and the establishment of the new Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Mitsui Lumber Company having been decided upon at the extraordinary general shareholders' meeting of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha yesterday morning.

These changes in the Mitsui enterprises will be made on March 1. The new Mitsui Honsha, to be established by reorganizing the present Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, will have a capital of ¥300,449,500, with ¥247,367,275 paid-up, and will undertake the control and supervision of all other Mitsui enterprises and affiliated companies. Baron Takakimi Mitsui will be the President of the Mitsui Honsha.

The trading department of the present Mitsui Bussan Kaisha will assume the status of an independent body and will be formed into a new Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Tatsuo Sumii will be made the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the new Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The new company will have a capital of ¥100,000,000, and take over the entire trading activities of the present company.

U.S. Battleships Used Against Marshalls Equalled Total Britain Had Before War

ZURICH, February 24.—(By Arrangement with the Asahi) The Imperial Navy and Army Garrison Forces on the islands of Ruot and Kuezyerin in the Marshall Group, in the face of fierce bombing and bombardment by the large enemy task force and against an overwhelmingly numerically superior landing force, inflicted heavy losses upon them and died gallantly in action to the last man.

Concerning the anti-Axis activities in this operation, the enemy has made frequent revelations through its propaganda sources, some of the most important of which are given below:

1. According to a report from Pearl Harbor dated February 2, the number of battleships then attacking the Marshall Islands equalled the total possessed by Britain at the outbreak of the present war. This number included the newest type battleships mounting 16-inch guns.

2. The Daily Herald reported on February 3: "It is believed that four large-size aircraft carriers protected by cruisers and destroyers are included in the fleet invading the Marshalls."

3. President Roosevelt made a statement on the same day to the following effect: "The American forces are now operating in breaking up the extremely fierce resistance of the Japanese Forces. The American Marines in a strong attack have with difficulty barely established two beach-heads.

4. According to a UP dispatch on February 4, the enemy, in the above operations, employed the strongest air force ever assembled since the outbreak of the war. To break the resistance of the gallant Japanese defenders, the enormous total of 14,495 tons of bombs and shells was needed.

Moreover, it was disclosed that the enemy commander-in-chief in this attack was Admiral Raymond Spruance with Rear-Admiral Turner in charge of the amphibian operations. Turner was formerly commander of the U.S. cruiser Astoria and in that capacity came to Japan, it is recalled, with his ship bringing the remains of Hirosi Saito, former Japanese Ambassador to Washington.

·Interesting People

Farmerette Keeps the Home Fires Burning

A young girl's unflagging devotion to her works of tilling the soil in the little village of Oe-mura, Kaizu-gun, Gifu Prefecture, has caught the attention of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo. Greatly impressed by the story of this valiant "warrior" on the nation's food production front, the Prime Minister sent through the Governor of Gifu a shikishi (a square piece of thick paper for writing or painting) bearing the words that those who performed their duties silently and faithfully were called saintly, says an article in the Mainichi.

Yone Mori, 22 years old, is the heroine of the story. With hands hardened and calloused, this young maiden has cultivated a plot of land one cho and six se, an area large enough to require the full labor of one strong man.

Yone's mother died when she was six years old. After graduating from the elementary school, she was sent out to work in a neighboring village. The father's sudden death compelled Yone to return home and take up work of cultivating the seven tan six se of rented land.

Leaving the housework to her stepmother, Yone and her younger sister determinedly buckled themselves down to do all the necessary farm work. Yone was only 15 then. The girls would get up as early as three o'clock in the morning and work until dusk in the fields. They resolutely spurned all the pleasures and vanities of young girlhood.

In due time the arduous labors of the girls bore fruit, and the debt left by the sake-drinking father was repaid and the fields increased to one cho six se.

Rice in this district is grown by what is known as the "kuneta" method, on account of the swampy nature of the land. Ditches, six shaku wide and three shaku deep had to be dug around the paddies. Even for a man's strong arms, the construction of such ditches was considered a strenuous job. But nothing undaunted, Yone tackled the work and made a good job of it. It is said that an expert from the prefectural office expressed almost unbelievable surprise when he was informed that Yone had done the work alone.

The diligent, persevering application to her work was the cause for bringing up Yone's story before the meeting of the Cooperative Conference of Gifu Prefecture. The members were deeply impressed and the Governor of the Prefecture visited the Mori home to give words of encouragement and commendation.

Spurred on to further efforts by the honors conferred on her, Yone is now exerting her utmost efforts for the cultivation of another crop besides rice in her fields. Her ardor and zeal have had a very inspiring effect on all the inhabitants of Oe-mura, so much so that their required quantity of rice supply has been completely delivered during the month of January.

It was the report of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in Gifu that brought the highly commendable story of the remarkable efforts of this young farmerette to the Prime Minister.

New Coup by Army Wins in Argentina; Seen as Pro-Axis

(Continued from Page 1)

behalf of the formation of a more liberal government.

These reports further said that Avalos deployed a strong detachment of troops to the outskirts of the city to quell any attempted resistance by troops loyal to Ramirez.

A Buenos Aires dispatch, however, said, Secretary of Labor Colonel Juan Peron denied reports that Ramirez had resigned in a statement to journalists at the War Ministry. Peron said that Farrell took over the executive power in Argentina today as a result of the decision of President Ramirez to delegate his powers.

To Moot Recognition

Meanwhile, a high diplomatic source in Montevideo said today that the diplomatic representatives of the American republics in Montevideo probably will meet today or tomorrow on the question of the recognition of the new government. Reports from Buenos Aires said that diplomatic representatives of the United States, Brazil, and Chile contended that the new government should not be recognized.

There has been no reports of violence in connection with the latest coup.

The latest coup marked the third change in the Argentine Government since last June. At that time pro-Axis President Ramon Castillo was overthrown and succeeded by General Arturo Rawson. Forty eight hours later, Rawson quit the presidency in favor of Ramirez.

Ramirez Quits Post

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—Argentine President, General Pedro Ramirez, formally resigned from his post at 11 p.m. yesterday, and Vice-President General Farrell succeeded to his post, according to Buenos Aires reports.

Sueyro Also Resigns

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—Argentine Navy Minister Rear-Admiral Benito Sueyro has also resigned, following the resignation of President Ramirez, according to a Montevideo report.

Blow to Anti-Axis Cause

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—The internal situation in Argentina is believed to have become particularly serious ever since the revolt of a group of Argentine revolutionary officers, but the real condition is not known outside of the country due to the strict censorship of news.

A Reuter dispatch from Montevideo dated today says that Argentine President General Pedro Ramirez resigned his post at 1 p.m. yesterday and that Vice-President and concurrently War Minister Brigadier-General Edelmiro Farrell has been appointed the new President.

Meanwhile, United Press reports from Washington declared:

"Argentine nationalist army officers have forced President Pedro Ramirez to resign, and this is a great blow to the effort to draw Argentina to the anti-Axis camp. However no confirmed report has yet reached the State Department through diplomatic channels respecting this development."

Furthermore, United Press reports hinted that the United States Government will adopt an attitude of not recognizing the new Argentine Government.

Henri Cosme Is Chosen Ambassador to Tokyo By Vichy Government

Domei

VICHY, February 25.—As successor to the late Charles Arsene-Henry, Henri Cosme, Ambassador to the National Government of China, was appointed French Ambassador to Japan, the French Government announced today.

Another Heavy Raid Is Made on London By Reich Air Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

ruary, is estimated at 12,000, while about 60,000 houses have been damaged. Since this new phase of the battle of London has just begun, the damage caused so far proves the effectiveness of the German raids.

Manchoukuoan Party Reported in Peking

Domei

PEKING, February 25.—The Manchoukuoan Mission for the Development of Asia, headed by Ho Chunkun of the cultural department of the Concordia Association, arrived in Peking today at 7:20 p.m. The party had been dispatched to North China in view of the coming 12th anniversary of Manchoukuo's founding, which falls on March 1.

The mission aims to strengthen further the friendly relations between Manchoukuo and China, and is scheduled to leave Peking on March 3 for Tientsin.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

founding of the Red Army again referred to the fraudulent attitude of the United States and Britain and stressed the urgent need of developing the second front in order to divide the German forces which are now enjoying advantages far greater than those that they ever gained in the last Great War. Doolittle is blaring forth his views as to the effectiveness of bombings against Germany and then on Japan but he has still done nothing in the face of the terrific retaliatory force of the Luftwaffe.

The British Air Ministry has announced that the R.A.F. had dumped 16,000 tons of bombs on Germany in a single month but this has only caused the Germans to make reprisals. Thus even the air warfare so indispensable for the formation of the second front is meeting a serious setback. This will not conduce to a softened attitude on the part of the Soviet Union toward the United States or Britain, neither of which she trusts more than a few inches out of her sight.

NANKING TO REBUILD CHINA GRAND CANAL

5-Year Plan Is Decided; To Link Central, North China as Vital Waterway

Domei

NANKING, February 24.—The Grand Canal of China, which had once wound its course from Peking to Hangchow for 1,780 kilometers and played a great role in China's past glory but which has since been allowed to fall into pathetic disrepair, will live again as a vital artery of this nation.

As the first step in the epochal five year project of repairing and injecting new life into the Grand Canal, the National Government of China dispatched a field survey party in the early part of this month, it was revealed here today.

It was on January 4 this year that the Executive Yuan approved a bill calling for the establishment of a Riparian Works Office with an expenditure of 1,200,000,000 yuan for the work of reviving the Grand Canal on basis of the five-year plan.

This Grand Canal once served as the only transportation route for Chekiang rice to Peking. Together with its great levees, it represented a monumental work in Chinese history. However, it suffered heavily from the overflowing of the Yellow River and neglect due to continual revolutions since the end of the Ching dynasty. Finally, a part of it became filled with so much mud as to deprive it of its utility as a canal. Such has been its condition until this day.

Vital for N. China

The development of New China, however, has called for aggressive measures for its repair in order to remove this bottleneck in wartime transportation. Hence, the completion of this great artery of water transportation connecting central and north China is expected in the near future.

Although it is said that this grand canal was first opened by Emperor Yang of the Sui dynasty, the truth of the matter is that it was opened up in the Yuan dynasty. After that, it was constantly repaired down to the Ching dynasty.

The Grand Canal crosses more than 10 rivers including the Yangtze, Pai and Ssu Rivers and several lakes including Kaoyu and Shaopo Lakes, all of which have varying water levels.

Its own water level varies at different points so that an adjustment is necessary by means of more than 20 locks in order to prevent it from becoming waterless through floods and drainage of water at various points.

Due to this great difficulty of maintenance, the Grand Canal finally became desolate following the outbreak of civil strifes at the and of the Ching dynasty.

Partial Survey Made

However, in view of its importance the question of repairing the canal was taken up at the beginning of the Chinese Republic and promises of capital and technical aid from the United States were obtained. But the plan failed to materialize beyond the conducting of a partial survey.

The plan adopted by the National Government of China calls for the partitioning of the entire canal into six sections, comprising, first, the Tientsin-Linching section; second, Linching-Tsining section; third, Tsining-Hwaiyin section; fourth, Hwaiyin-Yangtze section; fifth, Chenkiang-Suchow section and sixth, Suchow-Hangchow section.

The term of the project has been divided into five periods comprising dredging, induction or drainage of water, construction of locks and anti-flood works. After three months of preparations the first period will be devoted to dredging the canal in the Chenkiang area—one-fourth of the total length of the Grand Canal—which requires most urgent improvement at present.

To Bolster Navigation

This first project will require about one year and involve the estimated expenditure of about 100,000,000 yuan. It is planned that upon rehabilitation of the Grand Canal it will have a width of 16 meters and a depth of three meters at even its narrowest section between the Pai and the Yangtze Rivers, thus making it easily navigable for steamboats of 300 tons.

In the section extending southward from the Yangtze River, the Grand Canal will have a width of at least 20 meters and a depth of three meters which will make it navigable by steamships of the 900-ton class.

Freight-moving capacity of the rehabilitated canal is expected to reach one-fourth of the total volume of freight traffic of all railways in China.

Nippon Times

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3 Brothers Join Army

Special

SOERABAJA, February 24.—The talk of the town here centers around three brothers, who applied for enlistment tests as cadets for the Java Home Defense Army. They are Koesoeno, Poespito and Pradopo, aged 21, 20 and 19 respectively. Koesoeno and Poespito are attending the higher school, while Pradopo is at the middle school with all three scoring excellent records. Their proud father, Raiden Mas Pendji Hatmosoerono, manager of the Bank of National Indonesia, declared that all the boys applied at their own free will adding that his fourth son is also wishing to become a cadet.

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